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Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-seventh regular session of the General Assembly*

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[2] This item remains on the agenda of the sixty-sixth session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-seventh session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its sixty-sixth session. The annotations to this item will appear in an addendum to the present document.

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(h) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(i) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

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I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 15 February 2012 (A/67/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.17) will be issued on 20 July 2012 as document A/67/150.

3. An addendum to the present document (A/67/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The present document, as well as information on the membership and presiding officers of the main organs of the United Nations, are available on the General Assembly's web page at www.un.org/ga.

5. The sixty-seventh session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 18 September 2012, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 18 September 2012.

Rule 31 of the rules of procedure provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the head of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.

The sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly is expected to be opened by the President for that session (for the election of the President, see item 4).

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials of representatives to the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the President. The Committee elects a Chair, but no Vice-Chair or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Italy, Maldives, Panama, the Russian Federation, Senegal and the United States of America (decision 66/401). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee and the recommendation contained therein (resolutions 66/1 A and B).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 3)

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/66/360 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.1, 2 and 43
Resolutions	66/1 A and B
Decision	66/401

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect a President at least three months before the opening of the session over which the President is to preside. The President so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of that session for which the President is elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 8 June 2012, the General Assembly elected Mr. Vuk Jeremić (Serbia) as its President for the sixty-seventh session (decision 66/424).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-third, forty-sixth and sixty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following groups of States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American and Caribbean States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.113
Decision	66/424

7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-seventh session (see sect. I, para. 1, above) was circulated on 13 February 2012 (A/67/50). The provisional agenda for the sixty-seventh session (A/67/150) will be issued on 20 July 2012.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/67/200) will be issued in August 2012.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the Chairs of the Main Committees (see item 5).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/67/1).

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

Rule 21 of the rules of procedure provides that at each session the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, together with the report of the General Committee thereon, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval as soon as possible after the opening of the session.

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 7)

Preliminary list	A/66/50
Annotated preliminary list	A/66/100
Provisional agenda	A/66/150
Supplementary list	A/66/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/66/1
Reports of the General Committee	A/66/250 and Add.1
Agenda	A/66/251 and Add.1 and 2

Allocation of agenda items	A/66/252 and Add.1 and 2
Annotated draft agenda	A/66/100/Add.1

Letter from the Chair of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly (A/66/346) (also relates to item 133)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion of an additional sub-item in the agenda of the sixty-sixth session entitled "Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission" (A/66/233)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion of an additional sub-item in the agenda of the sixty-sixth session entitled "Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee" (A/66/231)

Letters from Togo (A/66/232), Cambodia, Japan, Nepal, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam (A/66/198), Bangladesh (A/66/197), Azerbaijan (A/66/196), Ethiopia (A/66/193), Turkey (A/66/192) and Italy, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine (A/66/191)

Meetings of the General Committee	A/BUR/66/SR.1 and 2
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.1, 2, 35, 52, 63, 72, 82. 83, 91, 93, 95 and 102
Decisions	66/501, 66/502, 66/503 (A and B), 66/557 and 66/558

8. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, in June of each year, the President-elect of the General Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, will suggest an issue, or issues, of global concern upon which Member States will be invited to comment during the general debate.

By its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that the general debate should open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and should be held without interruption over a period of nine working days. Therefore, the general debate at its sixty-seventh session will be held from Tuesday, 25 September , to Friday, 28 September, and from Monday, 1 October, to Friday, 5 October 2012. At the sixty-sixth session, 18 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/66/PV.11 to 13, 15, 16 and 18 to 30) during which 194 speakers took the floor.[4]

[4] At the sixty-fifth session, 12 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/64/PV.11,12, 14-17 and 19-24), during which 188 speakers took the floor.

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

9. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which the Assembly considers in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. The report of the Council is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" should be considered in its entirety in plenary meeting (resolution 58/316).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly was informed that the General Committee had taken note of the clarification that, in implementing resolution 58/316, the relevant parts of chapter I of the report that were under agenda items that had already been allocated to the Main Committees would be considered by the Committee concerned for final action by the General Assembly (A/59/250/Add.1, para. 4).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/67/3);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award for 2012 (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 9)

Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/66/3)

Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2011 (A/66/510) (also relates to item 130)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award (A/66/263)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2011 (A/66/7/Add.9) (also relates to item 130)

Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.36 (joint debate on agenda items 9 and 15)

10. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The item entitled "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation" was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of Zaire (A/9199).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-eighth and thirtieth to thirty-sixth sessions, and biennially from its thirty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions, as well as at its sixty-first session (resolutions 3148 (XXVIII), 3187 (XXVIII), 3391 (XXX), 31/40, 32/18, 33/50, 34/64, 35/127, 35/128, 36/64, 38/34, 40/19, 42/7, 44/18, 46/10, 48/15, 50/56, 52/24, 54/190, 56/97, 58/17, 58/316 and 61/52). The item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly under its current title since the thirty-fourth session.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the item, while remaining on the agenda of the plenary, should be considered every three years (resolution 58/316).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited Member States that had not already done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, the United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property and the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to cooperate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in its efforts to bring about the attainment of the objectives of the resolution and to submit, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, a report on its implementation to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 64/78).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 64/78).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 43)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (A/64/303)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.17/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.47 and 60
Resolution	64/78

12. Sport for peace and development

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/58/250, para. 42), decided to include a new item, entitled "Sport for peace and development", in its agenda of that session and to make the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" sub-item (a) of the new item, with a sub-item (b) entitled "International Year of Sport and Physical Education" (decision 58/503 A). At the same session, the Assembly proclaimed 2005 the International Year for Sport and Physical Education as a means to promote education, health, development and peace (resolution 58/5).

The General Assembly considered the item/sub-items at its fifty-ninth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 59/10, 60/8, 60/9, 61/10, 62/4, 63/135 and 64/4).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the ongoing efforts undertaken by the newly mandated Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, which gathered for its inaugural plenary session on 5 May 2010, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution, including progress made by Member States towards implementation of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group policy recommendations and on the functioning of the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace and the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace, and to present an updated action plan on sport for development and peace (resolution 65/4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/4).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 11)

Draft resolutions	A/65/L.4 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.32
Resolution	65/4

15. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in its annual agenda and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject (resolution 57/270 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 57/270 A and B, 58/291, 59/145, 59/314, 60/180, 60/251, 60/260, 60/265 and 60/283 and decision 60/551 C).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, in implementing the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1), established the Peacebuilding Commission (resolution 60/180) and the Human Rights Council (resolution 60/251).

At its resumed sixtieth session, in June 2006, the Assembly decided to dedicate a specific meeting focused on development, including an assessment of progress over the previous year, at each session of the Assembly during the debate on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome; and

requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should hold annual ministerial-level substantive reviews and the biennial Development Cooperation Forum (resolution 61/16).

At its substantive session of 2009, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16, which should include recommendations on the periodicity of future reports, for consideration by the Council at its substantive session of 2010 (Council resolution 2009/29).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the human right to water and sanitation in which it welcomed the decision of the Human Rights Council to request that the independent expert on human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation submit an annual report to the Assembly and encouraged her to continue working on all aspects of her mandate and, in consultation with all relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to include in her report to the Assembly, at its sixty-sixth session, the principal challenges related to the realization of the human right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation and their impact on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 64/292).

At its substantive session of 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided that the scope and periodicity of future reports of the Secretary-General on the role of the Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16, should be reviewed in connection with the review by the Assembly of the implementation of resolution 61/16 (Council decision 2010/252).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the role that the Charter of the United Nations and the General Assembly have vested in the Economic and Social Council as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, particularly through the annual ministerial review and the Development Cooperation Forum, and noted that it would look forward to the review of the strengthening of the Council (resolution 65/1).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report annually on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals until 2015 and to make recommendations in his annual reports, as appropriate, for further steps to advance the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (resolution 65/1).

Also at that session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals until 2015 an analysis of and policy recommendations on sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth for accelerating poverty

eradication and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 65/10).

Also at its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted a Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS. The Political Declaration includes a request to the Secretary-General to provide to the Assembly an annual report on progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the Declaration and, with support from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to report to it on progress in accordance with global reporting on the Millennium Development Goals at the 2013 review of the Goals and subsequent reviews (resolution 65/277, annex) (also relates to items 11 and 114).

Also at that session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the President of the General Assembly on the review of the implementation of resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council (A/65/866, annex) and decided to review further the implementation of resolution 61/16 at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 65/285) (also relates to item 114).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to pursue the elaboration of additional measures that better capture the importance of the pursuit of happiness and well-being in development with a view to guiding their public policies, and invited the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations on the pursuit of happiness and well-being and to communicate such views to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session for further consideration (resolution 65/309).

At its substantive session of 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided to request the Secretary-General to prepare a note containing recommendations on the periodicity and scope of future reports on the role of the Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16, for consideration at its substantive session of 2012 (Economic and Social Council decision 2011/216).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 65/1);

  (ii) Views of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations on the pursuit of happiness and well-being (resolution 65/309);

  (iii) Progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS (resolution 65/277) (see also item 11);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits (decision 2011/216);

(c) Annual report of the independent expert on human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation (resolution 64/292) (see also item 70).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 48)

Report of the independent expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation, Catarina de Albuquerque (A/HRC/12/24)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.63 and Rev.1 (as orally revised) and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.107 (joint debate on agenda items 48 and 114) and 108
Resolution	64/292

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 13)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (A/65/84-E/2010/90)

Keeping the promise: a forward-looking review to promote an agreed action agenda to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 (A/64/665) (also relates to item 114)

Note by the President of the General Assembly on the implementation of resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council (A/65/866)

Draft resolutions	A/65/L.1 (also relates to item 114), A/65/L.12 and Add.1, A/65/L.77, A/65/L.81, A/65/L.86 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.3-6, 8 and 9 (joint debate on agenda items 13 and 115); 34 (joint debate on agenda items 9 and 13); 52 (joint debate on agenda items 13, 115 and 120); 72; 95; 105 and 109
Resolutions	65/1 (also relates to item 114), 65/10, 65/277 (also relates to items 11 and 114), 65/285 and 65/309

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 14)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (A/66/255)

Plenary meetings A/66/PV.36 and 72 (joint debates on agenda items 14, 117, 123 (a and b) and 124)

16. Culture of peace

The project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, at the request of a number of States (A/52/191). The year 2000 was proclaimed as the International Year for the Culture of Peace (resolution 52/15).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25), and adopted the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 53/243).

At its fifty-fifth to sixty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 55/47, 56/5, 57/6, 58/128, 59/23, 59/142, 59/143, 60/3, 60/10, 60/11, 61/221, 62/89, 62/90, 63/22, 63/113, 64/13, 64/14, 64/80, 64/81, 64/253, 65/5, 65/11 and 65/138).

Implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reiterated that the objective of the effective implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace was to strengthen further the global movement for a culture of peace following the observance of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, and called upon all concerned to renew their attention to that objective. The Assembly commended the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization , for which the promotion of a culture of peace is the expression of its fundamental mandate, for further strengthening the activities it has undertaken to promote a culture of peace, and invited UNESCO to consider the feasibility of creating a special fund under the Organization to cater to the country-specific projects for the effective promotion of a culture of peace. In addition, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General, within existing resources, in consultation with the Member States and taking into account the observations of civil society organizations, to explore mechanisms and strategies for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action and to initiate outreach efforts to increase global awareness of the Programme of Action and its eight areas of action aimed at their implementation, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-seventh session a report on actions undertaken to implement the resolution and on heightened activities by the United Nations and its affiliated agencies to implement the Programme of Action and to promote a culture of peace and non-violence (resolution 66/116).

World Interfaith Harmony Week

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the first week of February every year the World Interfaith Harmony Week between all religions, faiths and beliefs, and encouraged all States to support, on a voluntary basis, the spread of the message of interfaith harmony and goodwill in the world's churches, mosques, synagogues, temples and other places of worship during that week, based on love of God and love of one's neighbour or on love of the good and love of one's neighbour, each according to their own religious traditions or convictions. The

Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/5).

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that mutual understanding and interreligious and intercultural dialogue constitute important dimensions of the dialogue among civilizations and of the culture of peace, called upon Member States to consider, as appropriate and where applicable, interreligious and intercultural dialogue as an important tool in efforts aimed at achieving peace and the full realization of the Millennium Development Goals, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/226).

Nelson Mandela International Day

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to designate 18 July as Nelson Mandela International Day, to be observed each year beginning in 2010, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed on an annual basis concerning the observance of the Day (resolution 64/13).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on intercultural, interreligious and intercivilizational dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (resolution 66/226);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 66/116).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 15)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.5 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.34
Resolution	65/5

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 15)

Report of the Secretary-General on intercultural, interreligious and intercivilizational dialogue (A/66/280)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 65/11 (A/66/273)

Draft resolutions	A/66/L.23 and Add.1 and A/66/L.32 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.34-35, 83 and 92
Resolutions	66/116 and 66/226

17. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Guyana (A/55/229).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/48 and 57/12).

At its fifty-ninth and resumed sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of the following session (decisions 59/543 and 61/563).

The General Assembly, at its sixty-second session, requested the Secretary-General to submit at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report an assessment of the implications of inequality for development (resolution 62/213).

The General Assembly, at its sixty-fifth session, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in the report recommendations on ways and means to address inequality at all levels, in particular within the United Nations framework, as a contribution to ongoing efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 65/120).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/120).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 16)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.38 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 24, 34 and 40
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.62
Resolution	65/120

18. Information and communications technologies for development

The General Assembly, at its sixty-sixth session, took note of decision 2011/16 of the Economic and Social Council to extend the mandate of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum until the fifteenth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, in order for it to complete its task in accordance with its mandate, and urged the Working Group to submit its recommendations to the Commission at its fifteenth session, which shall constitute an input from the Commission, through the Council, to the Assembly (resolution 66/184).

At the same session, the General Assembly invited the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to convene, in conjunction with the fifteenth session of the Commission, a one-day open, inclusive and interactive meeting involving all Member States and other stakeholders, particularly those from developing countries, including the private sector, civil society and international organizations, with a view to identifying a shared understanding of enhanced

cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, in accordance with paragraphs 34 and 35 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, and requests the Secretary-General to include information on the outcome of the meeting when preparing his report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the resolution (resolution 66/184).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the resolution, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (resolution 66/184)

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/67/66-E/2012/49);

(b) Report of the Working Group on improvements to the Internet Governance Forum (A/67/65-E/2012/48).

References for sixty-sixth session (agenda item 16)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/66/64-E/2011/77)

Enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet (A/66/77-E/2011/103)

Report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum (A/66/67-E/2011/79)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.2-6, 24, 34 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/437
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/184

19. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) International trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 193 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The thirteenth session of the Conference was held from 21 to 26 April 2012 in Doha.

When the Conference is not in session, the 155-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly. The Board convened its fifty-fourth executive session on, 28 and 29 November 2011, its twenty-fifth special session from 19 to 23 March 2012, and its fifty-fifth executive session will be held from 2 to 5 July 2012. The fifty-ninth regular session of the Board is scheduled to be held from 17 to 28 September 2012. At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution and developments in the multilateral trading system (resolution 66/185).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth executive sessions, its twenty-fifth special session and its fifty-ninth regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/67/15 (Parts I-IV));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General prepared in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 66/185).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifty-first to fifty-third executive sessions and its fifty-eighth regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/66/15 (Parts I-IV))

Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (A/66/185 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.34, 35, 37 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/438/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/185

(b) International financial system and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 50/91, 51/166, 52/180, 53/172, 54/197, 55/186, 56/181, 57/241, 58/202, 59/222, 60/186, 61/187, 62/185, 63/205, 64/190 and 65/143).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-seventh on the implementation of the resolution, to be prepared in cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions and other relevant stakeholders (resolution 66/187).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session to convene a high-level thematic debate on excessive price volatility in food and related financial and commodity markets, which was held on 11 April 2012, and requested the Secretary-General to consider the outcomes of that debate in future reports to be submitted under the relevant agenda items (resolution 66/188).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the international financial system and development (resolution 66/187).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the international financial system and development (A/66/167)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.21, 37, 38 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/438/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolutions	66/187 and 66/188

(c) External debt sustainability and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session, in 1985, and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175, 54/202, 55/184, 56/184, 57/240, 58/203, 59/223, 60/187, 61/188, 62/186, 63/206, 64/191 and 65/144).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt situation of developing countries (resolution 66/189).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/189).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on external debt sustainability and development (A/66/164)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.21 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/438/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/189

20. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

The General Assembly considered the question of international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213, 55/245 and 56/210 A and B and decisions 47/436, 55/446, 56/445 and 56/446).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in July 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/210 B).

The General Assembly considered the question of follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/250, 57/272, 57/273, 58/230, 59/145, 59/225, 59/291 and 59/293).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual analytical assessment of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and of the resolution (resolution 60/188). The Assembly also considered the item at its sixty-first and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 61/191 and 62/187).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008; and endorsed the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Conference, in which the Secretary-General was requested to continue to address the issue of innovative sources of development finance, public and private, and to produce a progress report by the sixty-fourth session of the Assembly, taking into account all existing initiatives (resolution 63/239).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development at United Nations Headquarters from 24 to 26 June 2009 (resolution 63/277 and decision 63/556).

Also at the same session, in July 2009, the General Assembly decided to endorse the outcome document of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development (resolution 63/303) and to establish an ad hoc open-ended working group of the Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of the sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/305).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session an annual analytical assessment of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (resolution 65/145).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit in August 2012 a report providing elements for an assessment of the existing modalities of the financing for development follow-up process and, on that basis, exploring detailed options regarding possible arrangements for strengthening the process, taking into account the views and proposals of Member States and all relevant stakeholders and the need to ensure the coherence of United Nations processes in the field of financing for development (resolution 65/145).

Also at that session, the General Assembly decided to hold its fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on 7 and 8 December 2011 and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of that event, based on the organizational modalities of the fourth High-level Dialogue, to be submitted to the Assembly before the end of its sixty-fifth session. The Assembly

also invited the regional commissions to provide inputs for and to actively participate in the fifth High-level Dialogue, and in that context called upon the regional commissions, with the support of regional development banks and other relevant entities, to hold regional consultations, as appropriate, as part of their inputs to the High-level Dialogue (resolution 65/145).

Furthermore, the General Assembly decided to convene at its sixty-sixth session a separate meeting of the Second Committee under the item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference" to consider the question of innovative mechanisms of financing for development (resolution 65/146).

Also at that session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report examining the contribution and the potential of innovative mechanisms of financing for development in respect of achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as their effectiveness and their implications, taking into account that such mechanisms should be voluntary in nature and should not unduly burden developing countries (resolution 65/146).

At its resumed sixty-fifth session, on 12 September 2011, the General Assembly decided to hold its fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on 7 and 8 December 2011 at United Nations Headquarters (resolution 65/314).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Chair of the Commission for Social Development at its fiftieth session, to organize a special event in 2012 on the financing of social development. It also requested the President of the Economic and Social Council to organize a special event on innovative mechanisms of financing for development with the participation of relevant stakeholders during the substantive session of 2012 of the Council (resolution 66/191).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to hold informal consultations of the Assembly with a view to taking a final decision on the need to hold a follow-up conference on financing for development by 2013, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, an annual analytical assessment of the status of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, to be prepared in collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders (resolution 66/191).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (resolution 66/191);

  (ii) Modalities of the financing for development follow-up process (resolution 65/145);

(b) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 12-13 March 2012) (resolution 66/191).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 19)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/293
Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.11, 12, 21, 28 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/435
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/145

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 18)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (A/66/329)

Innovative mechanisms of financing for development (A/66/334)

Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (New York, 7 and 8 December 2011) (A/66/678)

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 10 and 11 March 2011) (A/66/75-E/2011/87)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.2-6, 11, 12, 21 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/439
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/191

21. Sustainable development

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-sixth session on progress made in the implementation of the resolution entitled "International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan" (resolution 63/279).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed and recognized the important role of the Government of Kazakhstan in providing domestic resources to help to meet the needs of the Semipalatinsk region and urged the international community to assist them in those efforts (resolution 66/193).

At the same session, the General Assembly urged States to formulate, adopt and implement integrated and comprehensive approaches for the management of coral reefs and related ecosystems under their jurisdiction, encouraged regional cooperation in accordance with international law regarding the protection and enhancement of the resilience of coral reefs, and in that respect called upon development partners to support such efforts in developing countries, including

through the provision of financial resources, capacity-building, environmentally sound technologies and know-how on mutually agreed terms, as well as the exchange of relevant scientific, technical, socio-economic and legal information (resolution 66/194).

Also at its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly held its first discussion on sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America and recognized the need to promote the development of sustainable tourism, in particular through the consumption of sustainable tourism products and services, and to strengthen the development of ecotourism, taking into account the declaration of 2012 as the Year of Sustainable Tourism in Central America, while maintaining the culture and environmental integrity of indigenous and local communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and the natural heritage, and to promote the development of sustainable tourism and capacity-building, taking into account the need to address, inter alia, the challenges of climate change and the need to halt the loss of biodiversity (resolution 66/196).

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly adopted resolution 61/194 on the "Oil slick on Lebanese shores". The Assembly also considered the question at its sixty-second to sixty-fifth session (resolutions 62/188, 63/211, 64/195 and 65/147).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to give further consideration to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel; to explore the value of the experience of the United Nations Compensation Commission in terms of defining environmental damage in a case such as the present oil slick, in measuring and quantifying the damage sustained and in determining the amount of compensation payable in respect of it; to mobilize international technical and financial assistance in order to ensure that the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund has sufficient and adequate resources; and to submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/192).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/192).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 19)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/66/297)

Protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development (A/66/298 and Corr.1)

International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan (A/66/337)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.2-6, 28-31, 33-37, 39 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/440
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolutions	66/192, 66/193, 66/194 and 66/196

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that had been adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August to 4 September 2002), and called for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit (resolution 57/253).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 58/218, 59/227, 60/193, 61/192, 61/193, 61/195, 62/189, 63/212, 64/198 and 64/236).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to organize the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, accepted with gratitude the offer of Brazil to host the Conference, and decided that the Conference would include the following themes: a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and the institutional framework for sustainable development (resolution 64/236).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided on the modalities for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held from 20 to 22 June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the outcome of the Conference to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/197).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (resolution 66/197).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 19 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/66/287)

Report of the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (A/CONF.216/PC/9)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.34, 36 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/440/ Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/197

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted on 6 May 1994 at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted the "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224, 55/202, 56/198, 57/261, 58/213 A and B, 59/229, 59/311, 60/194, 61/196, 61/197, 62/191, 63/213 and 64/199).

At its resumed sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the two-day high-level review to assess progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States would be held, pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Assembly resolution 64/199, on Friday, 24 September and Saturday, 25 September 2010 (decision 64/555).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly held the two-day high-level review to assess progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and adopted a resolution containing the outcome document of the meeting (resolution 65/2).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and decided to consider at its sixty-seventh session the reports of the Secretary-General on concrete recommendations to enhance the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/66/278) and on the review of United Nations system support to small island developing States (A/66/218), issued for the sixty-sixth session (resolution 66/198).

Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon the United Nations system and the international community to assist, as appropriate, Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution from ships, in particular

through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, and pollution from the illegal dumping or accidental release of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals, in violation of relevant international rules and standards, as well as pollution from land-based activities, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, on the implementation of the resolution, including a section on the possible legal and financial implications of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to relevant international law, taking into account the views expressed by Member States and relevant regional organizations (resolution 65/155).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/155).

Reference: for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General (A/65/301)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.28, 30 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/436/Add.2
Draft resolution	A/65/L.2
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.18 and 69
Resolutions	65/2 and 65/155

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 19 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Concrete recommendations to enhance the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/66/278)

Review of United Nations system support to small island developing States (A/66/218)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.34 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/440/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/198

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 54/219). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at the fifty-sixth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 56/195, 57/256, 58/214, 59/231, 59/232, 60/195, 61/199, 61/200, 62/192, 63/215, 63/216, 63/217 and 64/200).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005 (resolution 60/195).

At its sixty-fifth session, in its resolution 65/158 entitled "International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon", the General Assembly encouraged the World Meteorological Organization to continue to strengthen collaboration and the exchange of data and information with relevant institutions; called upon the Secretary-General, the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the international community to adopt, as appropriate, the measures necessary to further strengthen the International Research Centre on El Niño; underlined the importance of maintaining the El Niño/Southern Oscillation observation system, continuing research into extreme weather events, improving forecasting skills and developing appropriate policies for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and other extreme weather events; emphasized the need to further develop and strengthen those institutional capacities in all countries, in particular developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction a section on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/158).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly recognized the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction as the main forum at the global level for strategic advice coordination and partnership development for disaster risk reduction, took note with appreciation of the results of the midterm review of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disaster, requested the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to facilitate the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, took note with appreciation of the efforts made by the Secretary-General to strengthen the secretariat of the Strategy, and requested him to look into other measures to ensure that the secretariat can discharge its cross-cutting mandate with efficiency and effectiveness. Furthermore, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, a report on what progress had been made and what the opportunities were for making further progress in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction more effectively across the whole United Nations system, and welcomed the offer made by the Government of Japan to host the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015 (resolution 66/199).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 65/158 and 66/199).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/65/388)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.28, 31 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/436/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/158

References to the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 19 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/66/301)

Summary records	**A/C.2/66/SR.34 and 37**
Report of the Second Committee	**A/66/440/Add.3**
Plenary meeting	**A/66/PV.91**
Resolution	**66/199**

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on products harmful to health and the environment (resolution 39/229).

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 43/53, 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to sixty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199, 54/222, 56/199, 57/257, 58/243, 59/234, 60/197, 61/201, 62/86, 63/32, 64/73 and 65/159 and decisions 53/444 and 55/443).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly underlined the importance of achieving an ambitious, substantive, holistic and balanced outcome through the ongoing negotiations at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol; noted with appreciation that the Government of South Africa hosted the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in Durban from 28 November to 9 December 2011; and invited the secretariat of the Convention to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, through the Secretary-General, on the work of the Conference of the Parties (resolution 66/200).

***Document*: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 66/200).**

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 19 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/66/291)

Summary records	**A/C.2/66/SR.34 and 36**
Report of the Second Committee	**A/66/440/Add.4**
Plenary meeting	**A/66/PV.91**
Resolution	**66/200**

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly first considered the sub-item at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 (resolution 47/188). The Convention was adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first to sixty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223, 55/204, 56/196, 57/259, 58/211, 58/242, 59/235, 60/200, 60/201, 61/202, 62/193, 63/218, 64/202 and 65/160).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly convened a one-day high-level meeting on the theme "Addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication", held in New York on 20 September 2011, which emphasized that the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification serves as a tool for achieving, inter alia, food security, poverty eradication and sustainable development and promoting sustainable land use in drylands. The Assembly noted the continuing need for strengthening the scientific basis of the Convention and the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth session to establish an ad hoc working group to discuss options for the provision of scientific advice, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/201).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 66/201).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 19 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/66/291)

Summary records	**A/C.2/66/SR.34 and 37**
Report of the Second Committee	**A/66/440/Add.5**
Plenary meeting	**A/66/PV.91**
Resolution	**66/201**

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993.

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201, 53/190, 54/221, 55/201, 56/197, 57/260, 58/212, 59/236, 60/202, 61/204, 62/194, 63/219 and 64/203).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly declared 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity (resolution 61/203).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session information on the commemoration of 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity (resolution 64/203).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to declare 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to lead the coordination of the activities of the Decade on behalf of the United Nations system, with the support of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant United Nations funds, programmes and agencies,; (resolution 65/161).

At its sixty-sixth session, the Assembly stressed the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the issue of biological diversity and invited the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 66/202).

***Document*: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 66/202).**

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 19 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/66/291)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.34 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/440/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/202

(g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the Governing Council of UNEP. The Governing Council was to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it might deem necessary. At its forty-second session, the Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to a biennial one (resolution 42/185).

At its resumed fifty-third session, in July 1999, the General Assembly welcomed the proposal to institute an annual, ministerial-level, global environmental forum, with the Governing Council of UNEP constituting the forum in the years that it met in regular session and, in alternate years, with the forum taking the form of a special session of the Governing Council (resolution 53/242).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the work of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); reiterated the continuing need for UNEP to conduct up-to-date, comprehensive, scientifically credible and policy-relevant global environment assessments, in close consultation with Member States, in order to support decision-making processes at all levels; and welcomed the approval of the programme of work and the budget for the period 2012-2013 (resolution 66/203).

Document: Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its twelfth special session (20-22 February 2012): Supplement No. 25 (A/67/25).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 19 (g))

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-sixth session (21-24 February 2011): Supplement No. 25 (A/66/25)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.34 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/440/Add.7
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/203

(h) Harmony with Nature

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time, under the item entitled "Sustainable development". The Assembly invited Member States, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and international, regional and subregional organizations to consider the issue of promoting life in harmony with nature and to transmit to the Secretary-General their views, experiences and proposals on that issue (resolution 64/196). The Assembly also considered this question at sixty-fifth session (resolution 65/164).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly to convene, at the sixty-sixth session of the Assembly, an interactive dialogue, which was held at the plenary meeting convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day on 23 April 2012, and requested the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund for the participation of independent experts in the dialogue. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue making use of the existing information portals on sustainable development maintained by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to gather information and contributions on ideas and activities to promote a holistic approach to sustainable development in harmony with nature being undertaken to advance the integration of scientific interdisciplinary work, and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/204).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on harmony with nature (resolution 66/204).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 19 (h))

Report of the Secretary-General (A/66/302)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.34 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/440/Add.8
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/204

(i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly endorsed the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, adopted by the World Solar Summit, held in Harare in September 1996 (A/53/395, annex) (resolution 53/7). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth, sixtieth and sixty-second and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 54/215, 55/205, 56/200, 58/210, 60/199 and 62/197 and 64/206).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited Member States, as well as the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders, to use the opportunity offered by the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All to raise global awareness of the importance of new and renewable sources of energy and low-emission technologies, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the

Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, on the implementation of the resolution, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy" (resolution 66/206).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/206).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 19 (j))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/66/306
Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.34 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/440/Add.10
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/206

22. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report of the work of the Commission should be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to sixty-fourth sessions of the General Assembly (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207 to 54/209, 55/194, 55/195, 56/205, 56/206, 57/275, 58/226, 59/239, 60/203, 61/206, 62/198, 63/221 and 64/207).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda would be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 in New York (resolution 55/195). At its twenty-fifth special session, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to transform, with effect from 1 January 2002, the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat; and also decided to transform, as of the same date, the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council (resolution 56/206).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, and in discussion with all

the partners of the Habitat Agenda, to consider, in his report to the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the question of convening in 2016 a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III), the possibility of integrating the two themes of "housing finance systems" and "sustainable urbanization", previously suggested as topics for separate high-level events of the General Assembly, either into the preparatory process of Habitat III or into a combined theme for a single high-level event (resolution 65/165).

At the same session, the General Assembly also took note of the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 65/1), in particular paragraph 77 (k), and in that regard invited the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to consider at its earliest convenience appropriate global and national strategies and frameworks for future work in order to achieve a significant improvement in the lives of slum-dwellers beyond the current targets, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/165).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene in 2016, in line with the bi-decennial cycle (1976, 1996 and 2016), a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III) to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable urbanization that should focus on the implementation of a "New Urban Agenda", which should build on the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and the outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and summits, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/207).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/207);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 20)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-third session (11-15 April 2011): Supplement No. 8 (A/66/8)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/66/281)

Third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III) (A/66/282)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (A/66/326)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.2-6, 31, 34 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/441
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/207

23. Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the organizational details of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, including possible themes (resolution 65/170).

At the same session, the Assembly decided to continue considering the international economic situation and its impact on development, and in that regard requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", an updated overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of the United Nations in addressing those issues, as well as possible ways and means to overcome those challenges (resolution 65/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 65/167 and 65/170).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda items 22 and 22 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development (A/65/203)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 19, 21, 27-29, 31 and 33
Reports of the Second Committee	A/65/438 and Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolutions	65/167 and 65/170

24. Groups of countries in special situations

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (resolution 56/227).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 57/276, 58/228, 59/244, 60/228, 61/211, 62/203, 63/227, 64/213 and 65/171).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the high level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 61/1).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Istanbul Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011 (resolution 65/280).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited all organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions and international and regional financial institutions, to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action and to integrate it into their programmes of work, requested the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary to undertake a joint gap and capacity analysis on a priority basis by 2013 with the aim of establishing a technology bank and science, technology and innovation supporting mechanism dedicated to least developed countries, and requested the President of the Assembly to establish an ad hoc working group to further study and strengthen the smooth transition process for the countries graduating from the least developed country category and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session with specific recommendations. The Assembly underlined that the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States should be provided with the necessary support to fulfil its mandate for the timely and effective implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (resolution 66/213).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to adopt the terms of reference of the ad hoc working group to further study and strengthen the smooth transition process for countries graduating from the least developed country category (decision 66/553).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (resolution 66/213);

(ii) Ensuring the effective implementation of the functions of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and strengthening its capabilities and its effectiveness, as well as the

effectiveness of the United Nations system support provided to least developed countries (resolution 66/213);

(b) Report of the ad hoc working group to further study and strengthen the smooth transition process for countries graduating from the least developed country category (resolution 66/213).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 22 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Ten-year appraisal and review of the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/66/66-E/2011/78)

Outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (A/66/134)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR. 21 and 37
Draft decision	A/66/L.30
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/443/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/213
Decision	66/553

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly decided that the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation should be convened in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 28 and 29 August 2003 (resolution 57/242). The Conference adopted the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries. At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action (resolution 58/201).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 58/201, 59/245, 60/208, 61/212, 62/204, 63/228, 64/214 and 65/172).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to hold a comprehensive ten-year review conference of the Almaty Programme of Action in 2014, in accordance with paragraph 49 of the Almaty Programme of Action and paragraph 32 of the Declaration on the midterm review and requested the Secretary-General to

submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and on the progress made in the preparatory process for the comprehensive ten-year review conference (resolution 66/214).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/214).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 22 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (A/66/205)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.21 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/443/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/214

25. Eradication of poverty and other development issues

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-first to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232, 55/210, 56/207, 57/266, 58/222, 59/247, 60/209, 61/213, 62, 205, 63/230, 64/216 and 65/205).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (resolution 62/205). At its sixty-third session, the Assembly considered that a theme of the Second Decade, to be reviewed at its sixty-fifth session, would be "Full employment and decent work for all", and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report at that session detailing the response of the United Nations system to the theme (resolution 63/230).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon the international community, including Member States, to address the root causes of extreme poverty and hunger; emphasized the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda; stressed the need for the development of a global strategy on youth employment with a focus on youth unemployment; reiterated the decision taken by the Assembly at its sixty-third session to convene, at its sixty-eighth session, a meeting of the Assembly at the highest appropriate political level centred on the review process devoted to the theme, and stressed that the meeting and the preparatory activities should be carried out within the budget level for the biennium 2012-2013; requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals a compilation of good practices of programmes and policies which address inequalities for the benefit of those living in extreme poverty and promote their active participation in the design and implementation of such programmes and policies; and

requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/215).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/215).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 23 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (A/66/221)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.21 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/444/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/215

(b) Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth, forty-ninth, and fifty-first to fifty-third sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 46/151, 49/108, 51/170, 52/208, 53/177, 55/187, 57/243, 59/249, 61/215 and 63/231).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the essential contribution of industrial development to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and that industrial development is a key driver of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth as well as sustainable development, poverty eradication, income generation, greater access to education and health care, and productive employment opportunities in developing countries. The Assembly encouraged the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its delivery of sustainable development and poverty eradication and to promote the development of competitive industries in the least developed countries, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/175).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation (resolution 65/175).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 24 (b))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation (A/ 65/220)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.21 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/440/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/175

26. Operational activities for development

(a) Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on operational activities for development, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

In 2011, the Economic and Social Council, in giving guidance for the preparation of the analytical report of the Secretary-General for the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, requested the Secretary General to make further proposals to ensure adequate, predictable and stable funding for United Nations operational activities for development (Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/7).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly recalled that it had decided, in its resolution 63/232, to hold its next comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in 2012 and subsequent reviews on a quadrennial basis and reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to postpone to its sixty-seventh session the submission, through the Economic and Social Council, of the comprehensive analysis of the implementation of Assembly resolution 62/208 (resolution 66/218).

In 2011, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through the Council, a comprehensive report on the analysis of the implementation of Assembly resolution 62/208 and a report on the analysis of funding for operational activities for development, as well as to submit directly to the Assembly a report with recommendations for the quadrennial comprehensive policy review (Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/7).

The Economic and Social Council also requested the Secretary-General to pay particular attention, in the report for the 2012 quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, to a number of issues identified by the Council in its resolution (Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/7).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2010 (resolutions 35/81, 59/250 and 62/208);

(b) Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations development system: conclusions and recommendations (resolutions 62/208 and 64/220).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 24 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2009 (A/66/79-E/2011/107)

Summary records A/C.2/66/SR.21 and 36

Report of the Second Committee	A/66/445/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/218

(b) South-South cooperation

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly entrusted the overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to be convened by the Administrator of UNDP in accordance with the provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 33/134).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 50/119, 52/205, 54/226, 56/202, 57/263, 58/220, 62/209 and 64/221).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly, on a biennial basis, a report entitled "State of South-South cooperation" (resolution 50/119).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to declare 19 December as the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation (resolution 58/220).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-seventh session a comprehensive report of the state of South-South cooperation (resolution 66/219).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/219).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 24 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (A/66/229)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.21 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/445/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/219

27. Agriculture development and food security

At its sixty-third session, in 2008, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time under agenda item 107 (Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions (resolution 64/224 and 65/178).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reiterated the need to adequately and urgently address agriculture development and food security in the context of national, regional and international development policies, taking into account the importance of enhancing synergies between sustainable agriculture, biodiversity, food security, nutrition and development policies, invited the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security to report, as part of the Committee's report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the reform of, and on progress made towards achieving the vision of, the Committee, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, on the implementation of the resolution and on the progress in the implementation of the outcome of the 2009 World Summit on Food Security (resolution 66/220).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development and food security (resolution 66/220);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a note by the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security on the reform of the Committee and on progress made towards implementation (resolution 66/220).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 25)

Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development and food security (A/66/277)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a note by the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security on the reform of the Committee and on progress made towards implementation (A/66/76-E/2011/102)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.2-6, 20-22, 34, 36 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/446
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/220

28. Social development

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of Heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995. The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving

social development for all in a globalizing world", was held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28, 54/23, 55/46, 56/177, 57/163, 58/130, 59/146, 60/130, 61/141, 62/131, 63/152, 64/135 and 65/185).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit future *Reports on the World Social Situation* on a biennial basis (resolution 56/177).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums to continue to integrate into their work programmes and give priority attention to the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action and the Declaration on the tenth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development and to continue to be actively involved in their follow-up and to monitor the achievement of those commitments and undertakings. Furthermore, the Assembly invited the Commission for Social Development to address the impact of the world financial and economic crisis and the food and energy crises on social development goals in the context of its review of the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/125).

Document:

Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/125).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 27 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/66/124)

World social situation 2011: the global social crisis (A/66/226)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.2-5, 11, 16, 22, 42-46 and 49
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/454 (Part II)
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolution	66/125

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Policies and programmes involving youth

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested that the United Nations entities enhance their coordination and intensify efforts towards a more coherent, comprehensive and integrated approach to youth development through, inter alia,

the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development, and called upon the United Nations entities and relevant partners to develop additional measures to support national, regional and international efforts in addressing challenges hindering youth development, and in this regard encouraged close collaboration with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, particularly youth-led organizations (resolution 66/121).

Persons with disabilities

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 37/52). Periodic reviews of progress in its implementation were conducted in 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

The General Assembly considered the question annually at its thirty-eighth to forty-ninth sessions, biennially at its fiftieth to sixtieth sessions and annually as of the sixty-second session (resolutions 38/28, 39/26, 40/31, 41/106, 42/58, 43/98, 44/70, 45/91, 46/96, 47/88, 48/99, 49/153, 50/144, 52/82, 54/121, 56/115, 58/132, 60/131, 62/127, 63/150 and 64/131 and decision 50/442).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-seventh session information on the progress made towards the implementation of programmes and policies related to persons with disabilities within the framework of existing Millennium Development Goals, as well as on their impact(resolution 65/186).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a one-day High Level Meeting of the Assembly, at the level of Heads of State and Government, on 23 September 2013, with the overarching theme "The way forward: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond", in order to strengthen efforts to ensure accessibility for and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development efforts (resolution 66/124).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/186).

Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82). It considered the question at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh to sixtieth, sixty-second and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/81, 54/124, 56/113, 57/164, 58/15, 59/111, 59/147, 60/133, 62/129 and 64/133).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to celebrate the anniversary of the International Year of the Family on a ten-year basis (resolution 59/111).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-eighth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, including a description of the state of preparation for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at all levels, in 2014, and decided to consider the topic "Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family" at its sixty-seventh

session under the sub-item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family" (resolution 66/126).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the family in 2014 (A/67/61-E/2012/3).

Tenth anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided that on or around 5 December 2011, the International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development, two plenary meetings of the sixty-sixth session of the Assembly should be devoted to follow-up to the International Year and the commemoration of its tenth anniversary, invited Governments, with the active support of the media, civil society and the private sector, as well as development partners and the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to carry out activities focused on marking the tenth anniversary of the International Year, in 2011, at the regional and national levels, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/153).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in accordance with resolution 63/153, convened the meetings devoted to the follow-up to the International Year of Volunteers and the commemoration of its tenth anniversary, and looked forward to a full report on the marking of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers, as well as recommendations to further integrate volunteering in peace and development during the next decade and beyond, bearing in mind the request to the Secretary-General to report on this subject to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session under the item entitled "Social development" (resolution 66/67).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/153).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 27 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on keeping the promise: realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond (A/65/173)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.1-4, 10, 35, 43, 49 and 51
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/448
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolution	65/186

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 27 and 27 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth: United Nations system coordination and collaboration related to youth (A/66/61-E/2011/3)

Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond (A/66/62-E/2011/4)

Status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (A/66/121)

Realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities (A/66/128)

International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding (A/66/129)

Cooperatives in social development and implementation of the International Year of Cooperatives (A/66/136)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.2-5, 11, 16, 22, 42-46 and 49
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/454 (Part I) and (Part II)
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.73 and 89
Resolutions	66/67, 66/121, 66/124 and 66/126

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly entrusted the Commission for Social Development with the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing, based on new developments since 1982 (resolution 54/24). At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in May 2000, the Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the First World Assembly on Ageing, held in Vienna (resolution 54/262).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (resolution 57/167).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-eighth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 58/134, 59/150, 60/135, 61/142, 62/130, 63/151 and 64/132).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended working group, open to all States Members of the United Nations, for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons (resolution 65/182).

At its sixty-sixth session the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-seventh session, a report on the implementation of the resolution, in particular on the integration of older persons, including older women, in social development and the promotion of the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by older persons (resolution 66/127).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (resolution 66/127).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 27 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/66/173)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.2-5, 11, 16, 22, 42-46 and 49
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/454 (Part I) and (Part II)
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolution	66/127

29. Advancement of women

(a) Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 10 March 2011, 186 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, 60 States parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and 102 had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth to fifty-first, fifty-third to fifty-eighth, sixtieth, sixty-second and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/125, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164, 50/202, 51/68, 53/118, 54/137, 55/70, 56/229, 57/178, 58/145, 60/230, 62/218 and 64/138).

Pursuant to resolution 34/180, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women transmits to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council every year a report on its activities and makes suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

At its sixty-sixth session, the Assembly invited the Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions under the item on the advancement of women (resolution 66/131).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/67/38).

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the in-depth study on all forms of violence against women, and consequently considered the question annually (resolutions 61/143, 62/133, 63/155 and 64/137).

At its sixty-fifth session, the Assembly decided to continue the consideration of the question at its sixty-seventh session, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-seventh session a report on follow-up activities to implement resolutions 64/137 and 65/187, and requested the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences to present an annual report to it at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 65/187).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/187).

Trafficking in women and girls

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/166), then annually at its fiftieth to fifty-third sessions and thereafter biennially (resolutions 50/167, 51/66, 52/98, 53/116, 55/67, 57/176, 59/166, 61/144 and 63/156).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-seventh session a report compiling successful interventions and strategies, as well as the gaps, in addressing the gender dimensions of the problem of trafficking in persons and providing recommendations on the strengthening of human rights-based, gender- and age-sensitive approaches within comprehensive and balanced efforts to address trafficking in persons (resolution 65/190).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/190);

(b) Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (Human Rights Council resolution 17/1).

Supporting efforts to end obstetric fistula

The General Assembly first considered this question at its sixtieth session, in 2005, under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children". The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the girl child to it at its sixty-second session, including an emphasis on fistula, using information provided by Member States, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations (resolution 60/141).

The General Assembly also considered this question at its sixty-second and sixty-third sessions (resolutions 62/138 and 63/158).

At its sixty-fifth session, the Assembly called upon the international community to support the activities of the United Nations Population Fund and other partners in the global Campaign to End Fistula; invited Member States to contribute to efforts to end obstetric fistula, with the goal of eliminating obstetric fistula by 2015; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/188).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/188).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 28 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (A/65/208)

Trafficking in women and girls (A/65/209)

Supporting efforts to end obstetric fistula (A/65/268)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.8-12, 14, 15, 21, 35, 41-43 and 50
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/449
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolutions	65/187, 65/188 and 65/190

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 28 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/65/38)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/66/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/66/99)

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/66/181)

Violence against women migrant workers (A/66/212)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (A/66/215)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.9-13,, 15, 22, 28, 41, 42, 44, 46 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/455 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolution	66/131

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-third and fifty-fifth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120, 55/71, 56/132, 57/182, 58/148, 59/168, 60/140, 61/145, 62/137, 63/159, 64/141 and 65/191).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually to the Assembly on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, with an assessment of progress in gender mainstreaming, including information on key achievements, lessons learned and good practices, and recommendations on further measures to enhance implementation (resolution 66/132).

Status of women in the United Nations system

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon the United Nations system to continue its efforts towards achieving the goal of gender balance, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, on the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system and on progress made and obstacles encountered in achieving gender balance, with recommendations for accelerating progress, and up-to-date statistics, including the number and percentage of women and their functions and nationalities throughout the United Nations system, and information on the responsibility and accountability of the offices of human resources management and the secretariat of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for promoting gender balance (resolution 66/132).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/132).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 28 (b))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/66/38)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/66/211)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.9-13, 15, 22, 28, 41, 42, 44, 46 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/455 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolution	66/132

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

30. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter, and the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

As from its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the annual report of the Security Council jointly with the agenda item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters".

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011 (decision 66/510).

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012: Supplement No. 2 (A/67/2).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 30)

Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/66/2)

Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.50
Decision	66/510

31. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, with a view to operationalizing the decision of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1, para. 97), to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body with a mandate: (a) to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery; (b) to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development; and (c) to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, to develop best practices, to help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and to extend the period of attention given by the international community to post-conflict recovery; decided that the Commission should submit an annual report to the General Assembly and that the Assembly should hold an annual debate to review the report; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Report of the Peacebuilding Commission" (resolution 60/180).

On 20 December 2005, the Security Council decided that the annual report referred to in paragraph 15 of Council resolution 1645 (2005) should also be submitted to the Council for an annual debate (Security Council resolution 1646 (2005)).

The Organizational Committee of the Commission is composed of 31 members with standing participation, pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Union and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

A review of the peacebuilding architecture, mandated by General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), was conducted in 2010 (see A/64/868-S/2010/393). In General Assembly resolution 65/7 and Security Council resolution 1947 (2010), respectively, the Assembly and the Council requested the Peacebuilding Commission to reflect in its annual reports progress made in taking forward the relevant recommendations of the report.

There are now six countries under consideration by the Commission: Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The General Assembly will consider this item for the sixth time at its sixty-seventh session (see also item 108 (Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund).

Document: Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its sixth session (General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda items 13 and 115)

Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its fourth session (A/65/701-S/2011/41)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.7
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.41
Resolution	65/7

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 31)

Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its fifth session (A/66/675-S/2012/70)

Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.101 and 102 (joint debate on items 31 and 111)

32. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-fifth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 55/56, 56/263, 57/302, 58/290, 59/144, 60/182, 61/28, 62/11, 63/134 64/109 and 65/137).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong and continuing support for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and the Kimberley Process as a whole; welcomed the admission in May 2011 of Swaziland to the Kimberley Process as a full Participant ; and requested the Chair of the Process to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the Process (resolution 66/252).

Document: Report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process (resolution 66/252).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 33)

Letter dated 6 December 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the 2011 report of the Kimberley Process (A/66/593)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.34 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.90 and 94
Resolution	66/252

35. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-first to sixtieth sessions and at its sixty-third session (resolutions 41/11, 42/16, 43/23, 44/20, 45/36, 46/19, 47/74, 48/23, 49/26, 50/18, 51/19, 52/14, 53/34, 54/35, 55/49, 56/7 and 58/10 and decision 60/509).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to: (a) defer consideration of the item to its sixty-first session; and (b) maintain biennial consideration of the item thereafter (decision 60/509).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States (resolution 65/121).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/121).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 35)

Draft resolutions	A/65/L.22 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.63
Resolution	65/121

36. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to sixty-fifth sessions, from 1975 to 2009 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50, 55/51, 56/31, 56/32, 57/111, 57/112, 58/22, 58/23, 59/32, 59/33, 60/40, 60/41, 61/26, 61/27, 62/84, 62/85, 63/30, 63/31, 64/20, 64/21, 65/17 and 65/18).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void; called upon Israel to immediately cease all such illegal and unilateral measures; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/18).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed thus far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/19).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 66/18 and 66/19).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 36)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

The situation in the Middle East (A/66/338)

Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/66/367-S/2011/585) (also related to item 37)

Draft resolutions	A/66/L.19 and Add.1 and A/66/L.20 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.69
Resolutions	66/18 and 66/19

37. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices, and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolution 31/20). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-second to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 32/40 A and B, 33/28 A to C, 34/65 A to D, 35/169 A to E, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D, 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D, 42/66 A to D, 43/175 A to C, 43/176, 43/177, 44/2, 44/41 A to C, 44/42, 45/67 A to C, 45/68, 45/69, 46/74 A to C, 46/75, 46/76, 47/64 A to E, 48/158 A to D, 49/62 A to D, 50/84 A to D, 51/23 to 51/26, 52/49 to 52/52, 53/39 to 53/42, 54/39 to 54/42, 55/52 to 55/55, 56/33 to 56/36, 57/107 to 57/110, 58/18 to 58/21, 59/28 to 59/31, 60/36 to 60/39, 61/22 to 61/25, 62/80 to 62/83, 63/26 to 63/29 and 64/16 to 64/19).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, requested the Secretary-General to redesignate

the Special Unit as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work (resolution 34/65 D).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, to support the Middle East peace process for the achievement of the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just resolution of all final status issues and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session and thereafter (resolution 66/14).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continued to carry out its programme of work, in consultation with the Committee and under its guidance, including the monitoring of developments relevant to the question of Palestine, the organization of international meetings and conferences, liaison and cooperation with civil society and parliamentarians, the development and expansion of the "Question of Palestine" website and the documents collection of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine, the preparation and dissemination of information on various aspects of the question of Palestine and enhancement of the annual training programme for staff of the Palestinian Authority; and requested the Division, as part of the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, to continue to organize an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations (resolution 66/15).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information to organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel; and to organize international, regional and national seminars or encounters for journalists (resolution 66/16)

Also at its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon both parties to act on the basis of international law and their previous agreements and obligations, in particular adherence to the road map, irrespective of reciprocity; called upon the parties themselves, with the support of the Quartet and other interested bodies, to exert all efforts necessary to halt the deterioration of the situation and to reverse all unilateral and unlawful measures taken on the ground since 28 September 2000; underscored the need for the parties to take confidence-building measures aimed at improving the situation on the ground, promoting stability and fostering the peace process, including the need for the further release of prisoners following the exchange of prisoners in October 2011; stressed the need for the removal of checkpoints and other obstructions to the movement of persons and goods

throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; stressed the need for an immediate and complete cessation of all acts of violence; reiterated its demand for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009); reiterated the need for the full implementation by both parties of the Agreement on Movement and Access and of the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, and the need to allow for the sustained opening of all crossings into and out of the Gaza Strip for humanitarian supplies, movement and access, as well as for commercial flows and all necessary construction materials; stressed the urgent necessity for the advancement of reconstruction in the Gaza Strip, including through the completion of numerous suspended projects managed by the United Nations and the accelerated implementation of United Nations-led civilian reconstruction activities; called upon Israel to comply strictly with its obligations under international law and to cease all of its measures that were contrary to international law and unilateral actions aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the Territory; reiterated its demand for the cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Territory and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and called for the full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; stressed the need for Israel forthwith to abide by its road map obligation to freeze all settlement activity, including so-called "natural growth", and to dismantle settlement outposts erected since March 2001; called for the cessation of all provocations, including by Israeli settlers, in East Jerusalem, including in and around religious sites; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice and as demanded in Assembly resolutions ES-10/13 and ES-10/15, and that it immediately cease its construction of the wall in the Territory, and called upon all States Members of the United Nations to comply with their legal obligations; reaffirmed its commitment, in accordance with international law, to the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders; stressed the need for the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 and for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State; stressed the need for a just resolution of the problem of Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III); called upon the parties to resume and accelerate direct peace negotiations towards the conclusion of a final peaceful settlement on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, the road map and the Arab Peace Initiative; urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority in order to help to alleviate the serious humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which is critical in the Gaza Strip, to rehabilitate the Palestinian economy and infrastructure and to support the development and strengthening of Palestinian institutions and Palestinian State-building efforts in preparation for independence; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, towards the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on those efforts and on developments on the matter (resolution 66/17).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/67/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/17).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 37)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/66/35)

Report of the Secretary-General A/66/367-S/2011/585 (also relates to item 36)

Draft resolutions	A/66/L.15 and Add.1, A/66/L.16 and Add.1, A/66/L.17 and Add.1, A/66/L.18 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.69
Resolutions	66/14 to 66/17

38. The situation in Afghanistan

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980 and decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37). The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/475, 48/503 and 49/501).

At its fiftieth to sixty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (resolutions 50/88, 51/195, 52/211, 53/203, 54/189, 55/174, 56/220, 57/113, 58/27, 59/112, 60/32, 61/18, 62/6, 63/18, 64/11 and 65/8).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly emphasized the central and impartial role of the United Nations in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan; encouraged all partners to support the Kabul process, towards further increased Afghan responsibility and ownership in security, governance and development; supported the objective of the Government of Afghanistan to enable Afghan National Security Forces to take over lead security responsibility from the International Security Assistance Force by the end of 2014; welcomed the start of the transition

process of lead security responsibility as agreed upon by the Government of Afghanistan and the countries taking part in the International Security Assistance Force; welcomed the establishment of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) and called for the full implementation of the measures introduced in Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1988 (2011); condemned the assassination of Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, Chairman of the High Peace Council; welcomed the Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 2 November 2011 and encouraged Afghanistan and its regional partners to implement the measures set out in the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, adopted at the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every three months on developments in Afghanistan, and on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (66/13).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 38)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/65/612-S/2010/630, A/65/783-S/2011/120, A/65/873-S/2011/381 and A/66/369-S/2011/590
Draft resolution	A/66/L.10 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.62
Resolution	66/13

41. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-fifth sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11, 62/3, 63/7, 64/6 and 65/6).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation, to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures the extraterritorial effects of which affected the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation; urged States that had applied and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/6).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/6).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 41)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/66/114
Draft resolution	A/66/L.4
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.41
Resolution	66/6

42. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[3]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470 and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94, 54/118, 55/178, 56/224, 57/160 and 58/117).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the item would be considered every two years (resolution 58/239).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Nicaragua and noting the progress achieved in the region, decided that the item should remain on the agenda of the Assembly, beginning with the sixty-first session, for consideration upon notification by a Member State (decision 60/508).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake with the Government of Guatemala the steps necessary to address the operational challenges resulting from the present status of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala as a non-United Nations body, and to periodically keep the Assembly apprised of the work of the Commission and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/7).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Guatemala to continue to provide all the support necessary to consolidate the achievements and overcome the challenges facing the work of the Commission, as well as to redouble its efforts to strengthen the institutions that buttress the rule of law and the defence of human rights in Guatemala, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to periodically keep the Assembly apprised of the work of the Commission and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/181).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (resolution 65/181).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 42)

Letter dated 10 December 2010 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/65/618)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.51 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/181

43. Question of Cyprus[3]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus is dated 26 November 2010 (S/2010/605).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495, 53/493, 54/493, 55/491, 56/481 and 57/596).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 30 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

44. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[3]

At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in September 2000, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 55/502, 56/476 and 57/597).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 31 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

45. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414, 54/412, 55/411, 56/410, 57/511 and 58/511).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 32 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.56 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/511

46. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 33 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

47. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/463, 43/463, 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431, 56/450, 57/519 and 58/527).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 34 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.75 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/527

48. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[3]

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/477, 48/506, 49/503, 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432, 56/451, 57/520 and 58/514).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 35 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.69 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/514

49. University for Peace

The idea of establishing a University for Peace was proposed by the President of Costa Rica and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979. The Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/55).

At its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions and biennially thereafter until its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 45/8, 46/11, 48/9, 50/41, 52/9, 54/29, 56/2 and 58/12).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that this item should be allocated for consideration every three years in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (k)). Accordingly, the item was next considered at the sixty-first session (resolution 61/108).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider ways to further strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and the University for Peace and to consider either reviving the existing Trust Fund for Peace or alternatively establishing a new trust fund for peace to facilitate receipt of voluntary contributions for the University; invited Member States to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the work of the University to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 64/83).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/83).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 27)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/281
Summary record	A/C.4/64/SR.7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/64/401
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.62
Resolution	64/83

50. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to further increase its membership from 21 to 27 Member States (resolution 66/70). The Committee is now composed of the following 27 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The General Assembly considered the item at its twelfth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 1147 (XII), 1347 (XIII), 1376 (XIV), 1574 (XV), 1629 (XVI), 1764 (XVII), 1896 (XVIII), 2078 (XX), 2213 (XXI), 1896 (XXII), 2382 (XXIII), 2496 (XXIV), 2623 (XXV), 2773 (XXVI), 2905 (XXVII), 3063 (XXVIII), 3226 (XXIX), 3410 (XXX), 31/10, 32/6, 33/5, 34/12, 35/12, 36/14, 37/87, 38/78, 39/94, 40/160, 41/62 A and B, 42/67, 43/55, 44/45, 45/71, 46/44, 47/66, 48/38, 49/32, 50/26, 51/121, 52/55, 53/44, 54/66, 55/121, 56/50, 57/115, 58/88, 59/114, 60/98, 61/109, 62/100, 63/89, 64/85 and 65/96).

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216),

nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46), forty-ninth (A/49/46), fifty-first (A/51/46), fifty-fifth (A/55/46), fifty-sixth (A/56/46), fifty-seventh (A/57/46), fifty-eighth (A/58/46), fifty-ninth (A/59/46), sixtieth (A/60/46) and sixty-first (A/61/46 and Corr.1). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session; endorsed the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for conducting its programme of work of scientific review and assessment, in particular its decision to conduct a full assessment of the levels of exposure and radiation risks attributable to the accident following the great east-Japan earthquake and tsunami; called upon the Scientific Committee to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session the report requested in Assembly resolution 62/100, on the attributability of health effects from radiation exposure; and encouraged the Scientific Committee at its earliest convenience to submit the other related reports, including on assessments of levels of ionizing radiation from electrical energy production, as well as on the effects on human health and the environment (resolution 66/70).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/67/46);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on attributability of health effects from radiation exposure (resolutions 62/100 and 66/70).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 58)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/66/46)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Membership of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and the financial implications of increased membership	A/66/524
Effects of atomic radiation in the Marshall Islands	A/66/378
Summary records	A/C.4/66/SR.13 and 23
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/66/424
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.81
Resolution	66/70

51. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded on several occasions, reaching 71 at the sixty-sixth session (resolution 66/71). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 71 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

The General Assembly, in 1963, adopted the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)). Since then, multilateral treaties and principles have been developed (see *United Nations Treaties and Principles on Outer Space*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.I.10).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-seventh to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/89, 38/80, 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45, 54/67, 54/68, 55/122, 56/51, 57/116, 58/89, 58/90, 59/2, 59/115, 59/116, 60/99, 61/110, 61/111, 62/101, 62/217, 63/90, 64/86, 65/97 and 65/271).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly recalled that the Assembly, by its resolution 65/271, had declared 12 April the International Day of Human Space Flight; and adopted the Declaration on the Fiftieth Anniversary of Human Space Flight and the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 66/71 and annex).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/67/20).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 51)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/66/20)	
Summary records	A/C.4/66/SR.7-10
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/66/425
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.81
Resolution	66/71

52. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2014 (resolution 65/98).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme, and requested the Commissioner-General to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs. At its sixtieth, sixty-third, sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Commission on UNRWA to 21, then to 23, then to 24 and then to 25 (decision 60/522, resolutions 63/91, 65/98 and 66/72); to invite Palestine to attend and fully participate in its meetings as an observer; to invite the European Community to attend its meetings; and to invite the League of Arab States to attend its meetings as an observer. The membership of the Advisory Commission is currently as follows: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near

East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under this item (resolutions 66/72 to 66/75).

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly reiterated its request to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue exerting efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and to report to the Assembly no later than 1 September 2012 and affirmed the necessity for the continuation of the work of UNRWA and the importance of its unimpeded operation and its provision of services for the well-being and human development of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region (resolution 66/72).

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its sixty-seventh session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/73).

Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its resumed sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 65/272, entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the management capacity of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to support the institutional strengthening of the Agency through the provision of financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/272).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the efforts of the Working Group to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work; took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the management capacity of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; and encouraged UNRWA to continue making progress in addressing the needs and rights of children, women and persons with disabilities in its operations in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the

Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (resolution 66/74).

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly reaffirmed that the Palestine refugees were entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues within the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/75).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 13 (A/67/13);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Progress with regard to implementation of resolution 65/272 (resolution 65/272);

(ii) Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolution 66/73);

(iii) Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (resolution 66/75);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-sixth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 66/75);

(d) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 66/74).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 51)

Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 13 (A/65/13)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the management capacity of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/65/705)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (A/65/551)

Summary record	A/C.4/65/SR.25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/65/422/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.86
Resolution	65/272

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 52)

Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 13 (A/66/13 and Add.1)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/66/520)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/66/318)

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/66/222)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-fifth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/66/296)

Summary records	A/C.4/66/SR.19, 20 and 23
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/66/426
Plenary meeting	A/66/81
Resolutions	66/72 to 66/75

53. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At its twenty-sixth to sixty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64 to 52/69, 53/53 to 53/57, 54/76 to 54/80, 55/130 to 55/134, 56/59 to 56/63, 57/124 to 57/128, 58/96 to 58/100, 59/121 to 59/125, 60/104 to 60/108, 61/116 to 61/120, 62/106 to 62/110, 63/95 to 63/99, 64/91 to 64/95 and 65/102 to 106).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 66/76 to 66/80).

In its resolution entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 66/76).

In its resolutions entitled "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories"; "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan"; "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem"; and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 66/77 to 66/80).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General

(i) Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (resolution 66/76);

(ii) Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (resolution 66/77);

(iii) Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 66/78);

(iv) Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (resolution 66/79);

(v) The occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 66/80);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-fourth report of the Special Committee (resolution 66/76).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 53)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/66/356)

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/66/362)

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/66/364)

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/66/373)

The occupied Syrian Golan (A/66/400)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-third report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/66/370)

Summary records	**A/C.4/66/SR.21-23**
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	**A/66/427**
Plenary meeting	**A/66/PV.81**
Resolutions	**66/76 to 66/80**

55. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B, 54/82 A and B, 55/136 A and B, 56/64 A and B, 57/130 A and B, 58/101 A and B, 59/126 A and B, 60/109 A and B, 61/121 A and B, 62/111 A and B, 63/100 A and B, 64/96 A and B and 65/107 A and B).

In addition, the Assembly took a series of decisions on increasing the membership of the Committee on Information from 41 to 113 (resolution 34/182 and decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/322, 47/424, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317, 55/425, 56/419, 57/412, 57/524, 58/410, 58/525, 59/413, 59/518, 60/415, 60/524, 61/413, 61/521, 63/524 and 64/520).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its thirty-fourth session and to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of all recommendations and requests contained in the resolution (resolution 66/81B).

For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 64/520.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-fourth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/67/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 66/81 A and B).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 55)

Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-third session: Supplement No. 21 (A/66/21)

Report of the Secretary-General (66/261)

Summary records	A/C.4/66/SR.10-12
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/66/429
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.81
Resolutions	66/81 A and B

56. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 66/82).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2012: Supplement No. 23 (A/67/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/82).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 56)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2011: Supplement No. 23 (A/66/23), chaps. VII and XII

Report of the Secretary-General	A/66/65 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.4/66/SR.2, 3 and 5 to 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/66/430
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.81
Resolution	66/82

57. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, on the recommendation of the General Committee (see A/53/PV.3). The item was initially entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)), and the title was further amended at the Assembly's twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (resolution 2288 (XXII); A/35/250, para. 22; and decisions 44/469, 46/402 D and 48/402 C).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twenty-second to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2554 (XXIV), 2703 (XXV), 2873 (XXVI), 2979 (XXVII), 3117 (XXVIII), 3299 (XXIX), 3398 (XXX), 31/7, 32/35, 33/40, 34/41, 35/28, 36/51, 37/31, 38/50, 39/42, 40/52, 41/14, 42/74, 43/29, 44/84, 45/17, 46/64, 47/15, 48/46, 49/40, 50/33, 51/140, 52/72, 53/61, 54/84, 55/138, 56/66, 57/132, 58/103, 59/128, 60/111, 61/123, 62/113, 63/102, 64/98 and 65/109).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/83).

Document: Report of the Special Committee for 2012: Supplement No. 23 (A/67/23).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 57)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2011: Supplement No. 23 (A/66/23), chaps. V and XII

Summary records	A/C.4/66/SR.2, 3 and 5 to 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/66/431
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.81
Resolution	66/83

58. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly considered this item from its twenty-second session, in 1967, to its sixty-fifth session (resolutions 2311 (XXII), 2426 (XXIII), 2555 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2874 (XXVI), 2980 (XXVII), 3118 (XXVIII), 3300 (XXIX), 3421 (XXX), 31/30, 32/36, 33/41, 34/42, 35/29, 36/52, 37/32, 38/51, 39/43, 40/53, 41/15, 42/75, 43/30, 44/85, 45/18, 46/65, 47/16, 48/47, 49/41, 50/34, 51/141, 52/73, 53/62, 54/85, 55/139, 56/67, 57/133, 58/104, 59/129, 60/112, 61/231, 62/114, 63/103 64/99 and 65/110).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/84).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2012: Supplement No. 23 (A/67/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/84).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 58)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2011: Supplement No. 23 (A/66/23), chaps. VI and XII

Report of the Secretary-General	A/66/63
Summary records	A/C.4/66/SR.2, 3 and 5 to 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/66/432
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.81
Resolution	66/84

59. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, not only for study and training at the university level but also for study at the post-primary level, as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). At subsequent sessions, a similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly, and the Secretary-General has been requested to report on the implementation of the relevant resolution (resolutions 931 (X), 1050 (XI) and 1154 (XII)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided to place this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session (resolution 1277 (XIII)).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fourteenth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 1411 (XIV), 1540 (XV), 1696 (XVI), 1849 (XVII), 1974 (XVIII), 2110 (XX), 2234 (XXI), 2352 (XXII), 2423 (XXIII), 2556 (XXIV), 2705 (XXV), 2876 (XXVI), 2982 (XXVII), 3120 (XXVIII), 3302 (XXIX), 3423 (XXX), 31/32, 32/38, 33/43, 34/32, 35/31, 36/54, 37/34, 38/53, 39/45, 40/55, 41/28, 42/77, 43/32, 44/87, 45/20, 46/66, 47/17, 48/48, 49/42, 50/35, 51/142, 52/74, 53/63, 54/86, 55/140, 56/68, 57/134, 58/105, 59/130, 60/113, 61/124, 62/115, 63/104 64/100 and 65/111).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/85).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/85).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 59)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/66/68 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.4/66/SR.2, 3, 5 and 6
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/66/433
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.81
Resolution	66/85

60. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). The Assembly enlarged the Special

Committee at its seventeenth, thirty-fourth, fifty-ninth, sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions (resolution 1810 (XVII) and decisions 34/425, 59/520, 63/526 and 64/554).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 29 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (decisions 63/413, 63/526, 64/418 and 64/554).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item should be allocated for annual consideration in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its sixteenth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII), 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI), 2326 (XXII), 2465 (XXIII), 2548 (XXIV), 2708 (XXV), 2878 (XXVI), 2908 (XXVII), 3163 (XXVIII), 3328 (XXIX), 3481 (XXX), 31/143, 32/42, 33/44, 34/94, 35/119, 36/68, 37/35, 38/54, 39/91, 40/57, 41/41 A and B, 42/71, 43/45, 44/101, 45/34, 46/71, 47/23, 48/52, 49/89, 50/39, 51/146, 52/78, 53/68, 54/91, 55/147, 56/74, 57/140, 58/111, 59/136, 60/119, 61/130, 62/120, 63/110 64/106 and 65/117).

Under the same item, the General Assembly also considered the question of Western Sahara (resolutions 31/45, 32/22, 33/31 A and B, 34/37, 35/19, 36/46, 37/28, 38/40, 39/40, 40/50, 41/16, 42/78, 43/33, 44/88, 45/21, 46/67, 47/25, 48/49, 49/44, 50/36, 51/143, 52/75, 53/64, 54/87, 55/141, 56/69, 57/135, 58/109, 59/131, 60/114, 61/125, 62/116, 63/105, 64/101 and 65/112); the question of New Caledonia (resolutions 42/79, 43/34, 44/89, 45/22, 46/69, 47/26, 48/50, 49/45, 50/37, 51/144, 52/76, 53/65, 54/88, 55/142, 56/70, 57/136, 58/106, 59/132, 60/115, 61/126, 62/117, 63/106, 64/102 and 65/113); the question of Tokelau (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2868 (XXVI), 2986 (XXVII), 3428 (XXX), 31/48, 41/26, 42/84, 43/35, 44/90, 45/29, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/47, 50/38 A and B, 51/145, 52/77, 53/66, 54/89, 55/143, 56/71, 57/137, 58/107, 59/133, 60/116, 61/127, 62/121, 63/107, 64/103 and 65/114); the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2869 (XXVI), 2984 (XXVII), 3156 (XXVIII) and 3157 (XXVIII), 3289 (XXIX), 3290 (XXIX), 3425 (XXX), 3427 (XXX), 3429 (XXX), 3433 (XXX), 31/52, 31/54, 31/55, 31/57, 31/58, 32/24, 32/28 to 32/31, 33/32 to 33/35, 34/34 to 34/36, 34/39, 35/21 to 35/25, 36/47, 36/48, 36/62, 36/63, 37/20 to 37/27, 38/41 to 38/48, 39/30 to 39/39, 40/41 to 40/49, 41/17 to 41/25, 42/80 to 42/83, 42/85 to 42/89, 43/36 to 43/44, 44/91 to 44/99, 45/23 to 45/28, 45/30 to 45/32, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/46 A and B, 50/38 A and B, 51/224 A and B, 52/77 A and B, 53/67 A and B, 54/90 A and B, 55/144 A and B, 56/72 A and B, 57/138 A and B, 58/108 A and B, 59/134 A and B, 60/117 A and B, 61/128 A and B, 62/118 A and B, 63/108 A and B, 64/104 A and B and 65/115 A and B); the dissemination of information on decolonization (resolutions 2879 (XXVI), 2909 (XXVII), 3164 (XXVIII), 3329 (XXIX), 3482 (XXX), 31/144, 32/43, 33/45, 34/95, 35/120, 36/69, 37/36, 38/55,

39/92, 40/58, 41/42, 42/72, 43/46, 44/102, 45/35, 47/24, 48/53, 49/90, 50/40, 51/147, 52/79, 53/69, 54/92, 55/145, 56/73, 57/139, 58/110, 59/135, 60/118, 61/129, 62/119, 63/109, 64/105 and 65/116); the question of Gibraltar (resolutions 2070 (XX), 2231 (XXI), 2353 (XXII), 2429 (XXIII), 3286 (XXIX) and decisions 31/406 C, 32/411, 33/408, 34/412, 35/406, 36/409, 37/412, 38/415, 39/410, 40/413, 41/407, 42/418, 43/411, 44/426, 45/407, 46/420, 47/411, 48/422, 49/420, 50/415, 51/430, 52/419, 53/420, 54/423, 55/427, 56/421, 57/526, 58/526, 59/519, 60/525, 61/522, 62/523, 63/525, 64/521 and 65/521); the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolutions 43/47, 46/181, 54/90 A, 55/146, 60/120, 64/106 and 65/119); and the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 65/118).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 66/86), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 66/87), the question of Tokelau (resolution 66/88), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 66/89 A and B), the dissemination of information on decolonization (resolution 66/90), and the question of Gibraltar (decision 66/522).

Also at its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out the actions approved by the Assembly regarding the Second and Third International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories, by continuing to examine the implementation by Member States of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization; as well as to continue to examine the question of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/91).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2012: Supplement No. 23 (A/67/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (resolution 66/86).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 60)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2011: Supplement No. 23 (A/66/23), chaps. VIII to X and XII

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/66/260)

Summary records	A/C.4/66/SR.2,3 and 5 to 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/66/434
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.81
Resolutions	66/86 to 66/91
Decision	66/522

61. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245, resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to sixty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A, 56/402 A, 57/503 A, 58/503 A, 59/503 A, 60/503 A, 61/503 A, 62/503 A, 63/503 A, 64/503, 65/503 A and 66/503 A).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (item 61 of the provisional agenda)

Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.2
Decision	66/503 A

62. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council"(resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129 and 51/190). At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda an item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (resolution 51/190).

The General Assembly considered the item from its fifty-second to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 52/207, 53/196, 54/230, 55/209, 56/204, 57/269, 58/229, 59/251, 60/183, 61/184, 62/181, 63/201, 64/185 and 65/179). At its substantive session of 2011, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, through the Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution (Council resolution 2011/41).

In its resolution 66/225, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water, and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion or endangerment

of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan. The Assembly recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and stressed that the wall being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and called in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations stipulated in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and in resolution ES-10/15. The Assembly called upon Israeli, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and also called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cease all actions harming the environment, including the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and which pose an environmental, sanitation and health threat to the civilian populations. The Assembly further called upon Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, has a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/225).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/41 and General Assembly resolution 66/225).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 61)

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2011: Supplement No. 3 (A/66/3/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/66/78-E/2011/13)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.2-6, 23, 34 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/449
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/225

63. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually in writing to the General Assembly.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, in reviewing implementing actions proposed by the High Commissioner to strengthen the capacity of his Office to carry out its mandate, decided to remove the temporal limitation on the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner contained in its resolution 57/186 and to continue the Office until the refugee problem was solved (resolution 58/153).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the sixtieth anniversary of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the fiftieth anniversary of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, noted that seventy States are now parties to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless persons and that forty-two States are parties to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and requested the High Commissioner to report on his activities to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/133).

Documents: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/67/12) and Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12A (A/67/12/Add.1).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126, 54/147, 55/77, 56/135, 57/183, 58/149, 59/172, 60/128, 61/139, 62/125, 63/149, 64/129 and 65/193).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the ministerial mini-summit on the humanitarian response to the Horn of Africa crisis, held in New York on 24 September 2011, the African Union pledging conference for the Horn of Africa, held in Addis Ababa on 25 August 2011, expressed its appreciation, in the year which marked the sixtieth anniversary of the 1951 Convention, for the leadership shown by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and commended the Office for its on-going efforts, with the support of the international community, to assist African countries of asylum, and urged the international community, in the spirit of international solidarity and burden-sharing, to continue to fund generously the refugee programmes of the Office, taking into account the substantially increased needs of programmes in Africa (resolution 66/135).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/135).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 62)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/66/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/66/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/66/321)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.38, 40, 41, 47 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/456
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolutions	66/133 to 66/135

D. Promotion of human rights

65. Report of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. It decided also that the Council should: (a) be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner; (b) serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights; (c) assume, review and, where necessary, improve and rationalize all mandates, mechanisms, functions and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights in order to maintain a system of special procedures, expert advice and a complaint procedure; and (d) complete the review within one year after the holding of the Council's first session. The Assembly further decided that the Council should meet regularly throughout the year and schedule no fewer than three sessions per year, and that it should submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 60/251).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue its practice of allocating the agenda item entitled "Report of the Human Rights Council" to the plenary of the Assembly and to the Third Committee, in accordance with its decision 65/503 A, with the additional understanding that the President of the Council would present the report in her or his capacity as President to the plenary of the Assembly and the Third Committee and that the Third Committee would hold an interactive dialogue with the President of the Council at the time of her or his presentation of the report of the Council to the Third Committee. The Assembly also decided that from 2013, the Human Rights Council will start its yearly membership cycle on 1 January and that as a transitional measure, the period of office of members of the Human Rights Council ending in June 2012, June 2013 and June 2014 would exceptionally be extended until the end of the respective calendar year (resolution 65/281).

At the sixty-sixth session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Human Rights Council on its sixteenth and seventeenth regular sessions and fourteenth, fifteenth,

sixteenth and seventeenth special sessions the addendum thereto on its eighteenth regular session and its recommendations (resolution 66/136). Also at the same session the General Assembly considered the report of the Human Rights Council on its eighteenth special session in plenary meeting (decision 66/558).

The Council is composed of 47 members (see also item 111(a)). Since its establishment, it has held 19 regular sessions and 18 special sessions.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Council (containing reports of the Human Rights Council on its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first regular sessions): Supplement No. 53 (A/67/53 and Add.1).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 64)

Report of the Human Rights Council on its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, its fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth special sessions; its eighteenth session; and its eighteenth special session; Supplement No. 53 (A/66/53); Supplement No. 53A and corrigendum (A/66/53/Add.1 and Corr.1); and Supplement No. 53B and corrigendum (A/66/53/Add.2 and Corr.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth sessions and its fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth special sessions (A/66/586)

Financing of unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising from resolutions and decisions of the Human Rights Council (A/66/558)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth sessions and its fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth special sessions (A/66/7/Add.20)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on financing of unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising from resolutions and decisions of the Human Rights Council (A/66/7/Add.16)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.39, 43, 44 and 45
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/457
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.49, 89, 95 and 97
Resolution	66/136
Decision	66/558

66. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002.

At its sixty-second session the General Assembly stressed the need for full and urgent implementation of the rights of the child as provided under the relevant human rights instruments (resolution 62/141, sect. III).

At its sixty-third, sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 63/241, 64/145, 64/146 and 65/197).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in the resolution, with a focus on indigenous children, bearing in mind relevant international norms and standards and regional and national particularities; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to continue to submit annual reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda; requested the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography agenda; invited the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children"; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-seventh session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children", focusing on section III of the resolution entitled "Rights of the child" on indigenous children, bearing in mind relevant international norms and standards and regional and national particularities (resolution 66/141).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 66/141);

(b) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (resolution 66/141);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (resolution 66/141);

(d) Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 66/141).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 65 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/66/230)

The girl child (A/66/257)

Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on children (A/66/258)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.14-19, 28, 31, 38, 48 and 50
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/458
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolution	66/141

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development", the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 2001 to review the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children, and to consider the arrangements for the special session at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/186).

At its twenty-seventh special session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "A world fit for children", in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly on progress made in implementing the Plan of Action included in the annex to the resolution (resolution S-27/2).

At its fifty-third to fifty-eighth and sixtieth to sixty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93, 55/26, 56/222 and 58/282, and decisions 57/537, 57/551, 60/537, 61/532, 62/535, 63/537, 64/538 and 65/539).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children (resolution 62/88), in which the representatives of States gathered at the meeting reaffirmed their commitment to the full implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action contained in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children" (resolution S-27/2, annex).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the reports on progress made towards achieving the commitments set out in the outcome

document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children (resolution 66/141).

Also at the sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-seventh session, which contained sub-items (a) and (b) of item 65 (decision 66/540).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution S-27/2).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda items 65 and 121)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on children (A/66/258)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.14-19, 28, 31, 38, 48 and 50
Reports of the Third Committee	A/66/458 and 465
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.89
Resolution	66/141
Decision	66/540

67. Rights of indigenous peoples

(a) Rights of indigenous peoples

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004) (resolution 48/163).

The General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" at its forty-ninth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 49/214, 50/156, 50/157, 51/78, 52/108, 53/129, 54/150, 55/80, 56/140, 57/191 to 57/193, 58/158).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to it on the implementation of the programme of activities for the Decade (resolution 57/192).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 1 January 2005; decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session an item entitled "Indigenous issues" (resolution 59/174).

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixtieth to sixty-fourth sessions (60/142, 61/178, 61/295, 63/161, and decision 62/535).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 61/295).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to organize a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly, under the auspices of the United Nations, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, in 2014, to adopt measures to pursue the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and invited the President of the General Assembly to conduct consultations with Member States in order to determine the modalities of the conference (resolution 65/198).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a high-level event during the eleventh session of the Forum to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in order to raise awareness of the importance of pursuing its objectives (resolution 66/142).

No advance documentation is expected.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/131 for the purpose of assisting representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, by providing them with financial assistance, funded by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly expanded the mandate of the Fund by deciding that the Fund should also be used to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations in attending, as observers, the sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (resolution 56/140).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to adjust the mandate of the Fund so as to facilitate the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations in the expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 6/36 (General Assembly resolution 63/161).

At the sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly expanded the mandate of the Fund in order to facilitate the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations in sessions of the Human Rights Council and of human rights treaty bodies (resolution 65/198).

Biennial reports on the status of the Fund are submitted to the General Assembly.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/131 and 65/198).

(b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (2005-2014); decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as

culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs as the Coordinator for the Second Decade (resolution 59/174).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and also adopted "Partnership for action and dignity" as the theme for the Second Decade. The Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Indigenous issues", a sub-item entitled "Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" (resolution 60/142).

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its sixty-second to sixty-fourth sessions (resolution 63/161 and decisions 62/529 and 64/533).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and mechanisms and other stakeholders, including organizations representing indigenous peoples, to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report that evaluates the progress made in the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Second International Decade and its impact on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.(resolution 65/198).

In 2010, the Human Rights Council changed the name of the mandate holder from "Special Rapporteur on the situation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples" to "Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples" (Human Rights Council resolution 15/14).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to continue its consideration of the item at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/142).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/198).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 65 (a) and (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the midterm assessment of the progress made in the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/65/166)

Note by the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/65/163)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/65/264)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.18, 19, 31 and 46
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/453
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolution	65/198

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 66 (a) and (b))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (A/66/288)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.19, 20, 31 and 46
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/459
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolution	66/142

68. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969. As at 14 March 2012, 175 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider, at its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance", the reports of the Committee on its seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth and its eightieth and eighty-first sessions, the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolution 65/200).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth sessions, Supplement No. 18 (A/66/18);

(b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its eightieth and eighty-first sessions, Supplement No. 18 (A/67/18);

( ) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 65/200);

(ii) Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 65/200).

Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States condemned the persistence and resurgence of neo-Nazism, neo-Fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial and national prejudice and stated that those phenomena could never be justified in any

instance or in any circumstances; recalled the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2005/5 that the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance continue to reflect on the issue, make relevant recommendations in his future reports and seek and take into account the views of Governments and non-governmental organizations; and requested the Special Rapporteur to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session and to the Human Rights Council at its twentieth session, reports on the implementation of the resolution based on the views collected in accordance with the request of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 66/143).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 66/143).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 67 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 65/199 (A/66/312)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.36, 37, 42, 43, 45 and 50
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/460
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolutions	66/143

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 8 September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/CONF.189/12); and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in follow-up to the Conference, to report annually to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 56/266).

Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and encouraged relevant stakeholders to consider implementing the recommendations contained therein, welcomed Human Rights Council resolution 16/33 of 25 March 2011, by which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the human and financial assistance necessary to enable him to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 66/144).

Outcomes of the 2001 World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, the 2009 Durban Review Conference and the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (2011)

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption of the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 66/3), whose aim is to mobilize political will at the national, regional and international levels. The Assembly requested the Department of Public Information to compile and disseminate, within existing resources, in a single combined publication, the political declaration on the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, with a view to increasing global support for and awareness of these documents, as well as to establish a programme of outreach through public information campaigns at all levels. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to provide the resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandates of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, the group of independent eminent experts on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution, with recommendations, to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/144, sects. IV and V).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/144, sects. IV and V);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 66/144, sect. III).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 67 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/66/328)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/66/313)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.36, 37, 42, 43, 45 and 50
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/460
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolution	66/144

69. Right of peoples to self-determination

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and declared its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation. The Assembly requested the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/145).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/145).

Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to continue the work already done by the previous Special Rapporteurs on the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, including the elaboration and presentation of concrete proposals on possible complementary and new standards aimed at filling existing gaps, as well as general guidelines or basic principles encouraging the further protection of human rights, in particular the right of peoples to self-determination, while facing current and emergent threats posed by mercenaries or mercenary related activities, took note of the summary of the first session of the open-ended intergovernmental Working Group of the Human Rights Council to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies, expressed satisfaction about the participation of experts, including the members of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries, as resource persons at that session, and requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries and other experts to continue to participate, and also requested the Working Group to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the resolution and to report, with specific recommendations, to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session its findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the enjoyment of all human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 66/147).

At its eighteenth session, the Human Rights Council requested that the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination consult States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of civil society in the implementation of Council resolution 18/4 and to report its findings on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session and to the Council at its twenty-first session (HRC resolution 18/4).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 66/147).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 68)

Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (A/66/172)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/66/317)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.36, 37, 38, 42, 45 and 50
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/461
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolutions	66/145 and 66/147

70. Promotion and protection of human rights

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. Mr. Abdelfattah Amor (Tunisia) died on 2 January 2012. His term of office was due to expire on 31 December 2014. On 1 May 2012, Mr. Yadh Ben Achour (Tunisia) was elected, for a term of office expiring on 31 December 2014. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Yadh Ben Achour (Tunisia)* Mr. Lazhari Bouzid (Algeria),** Ms. Christine Chanet (France),* Mr. Ahmed Amin Fathalla (Egypt),** Mr. Cornelis Flinterman (the Netherlands),* Mr. Yuji Iwasawa (Japan),* Mr. Walter Kalin (Switzerland),* Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),** Ms. Zonke Zanele Majodina (South Africa),* Ms. Iulia Antoanella Motoc (Romania),* Mr. Gerald L. Neuman (United States),* Mr. Michael O'Flaherty (Ireland),** Mr. Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia),** Sir Nigel Rodley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Fabián Omar Salvioli (Argentina),** Mr. Marat Sarsembayev (Kazakhstan)**, Mr. Krister Thelin (Sweden)** and Ms. Margo Waterval (Suriname).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee shall submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, for the first time, invited the Chairs of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights", within existing resources (resolution 66/148).

As at 13 March 2012, 167 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 114 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol and 74 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/67/40).

Report of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (resolution 61/177). The Convention entered into force on 23 December 2010.

In accordance with article 26 of the Convention, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election once. However, the term of five of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years for the purpose of rotation. The first election of members took place on 31 May 2011 (see A/66/284) and at present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mohammed Al-Obaidi (Iraq),* Mr. Mamadou Badio Camara (Senegal),** Mr. Emmanuel Decaux (France),** Mr Alvaro Garcé García y Santos (Uruguay),** Mr. Luciano Hazan (Argentina),* Mr Rainer Huhle (Germany),** Ms. Suela Janina (Albania),** Mr. Juan José López Ortega (Spain),* Mr. Enoch Mulembe (Zambia),* Mr. Kimio Yakushiji (Japan).*

* Term of office expires on 30 June 2013.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 2015.

In accordance with article 36 of the Convention, the Committee shall submit an annual report on its activities under the Convention to the States Parties to the International Convention and to the General Assembly.

As at 14 March 2012, 31 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances: Supplement No. 56 (A/67/56).

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Essadia Belmir (Morocco),** Mr. Alessio Bruni (Italy),** Mr. Satyabhoosun Gupt Domah (Mauritius),* Ms. Felice Gaer (United States of America),* Mr. Abdoulaye Gaye (Senegal),* Mr. Claudio Grossman (Chile),* Mr. Fernando Mariño Menéndez (Spain),** Ms. Nora Sveaass (Norway),** Mr. George Tugushi (Georgia),* and Mr. Wang Xuexian (China).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

The Committee against Torture held its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions in Geneva from 31 October to 25 November 2011 and from 7 May to 1 June 2012, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention against Torture as a matter of priority and called upon States parties to give early consideration to signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention; invited the Chairs of the Committee against Torture and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to present oral reports on the work of the committees and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the operations of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol; and decided to consider at its sixty-seventh session the report of the Secretary-General, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 66/150).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/67/44);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/150);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 66/150).

Report of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

In accordance with article 5 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture is composed of 25 experts. The members of

the Subcommittee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election once only. At present, the Subcommittee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Mari Amos (Estonia),* Mr. Mario Luis Coriolano (Argentina),** Mr. Arman Danielyan (Armenia),* Ms. Marija Definis-Gojanović (Croatia),** Mr. Malcolm Evans (United Kingdom),** Mr. Emilio Ginés Santidrián (Spain),* Ms. Lowell Patria Goddard (New Zealand),** Mr. Zdeněk Hájek (Czech Republic),** Ms. Suzanne Jabbour (Lebanon),** Mr. Goran Klemencic (Slovenia),** Mr. Paul Lam Shang Leen (Mauritius),** Mr. Zbigniew Lasocik (Poland),** Mr. Petros Michaelides (Cyprus),* Ms. Aisha Shujune Muhammad (Maldives),* Mr. Olivier Obrecht (France),* Mr. Hans Draminsky Petersen (Denmark),* Ms. Maria Margarida E. Pressburger (Brazil),** Mr. Christian Pross (Germany),** Mr. Víctor Manuel Rodríguez-Rescia (Costa Rica),** Ms. Judith Salgado (Ecuador),* Mr. Miguel Sarre Iguíniz (Mexico),* Ms. Aneta Stanchevska (the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia),* Mr. Wilder Tayler Souto (Uruguay),* Mr. Felipe Villavicencio Terreros (Peru),* and Mr. Fortuné Gaétan Zongo (Burkina Faso).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture held its fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions in Geneva from 20 to 24 June 2011, from 14 to 18 November 2011 and from 20 to 24 February 2012, respectively. In accordance with article 16 of the Optional Protocol, the Subcommittee presents a public annual report on its activities to the Committee against Torture.

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/67/44).

Status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (resolution 61/106, annexes I and II). The Convention and its Optional Protocol entered into force on 3 May 2008.

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-second, sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 62/170, 63/192 and 64/154)).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions, under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights", as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention and the Optional Protocol and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/229).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/229).

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987. As at 17 April 2012, 150 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 57/199, annex). The Optional Protocol entered into force on 22 June 2006. As at 17 April 2011, 63 States parties to the Convention had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its sixty-seventh session the report of the Secretary-General, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 66/150).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/67/44);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/150);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 66/150).

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (resolution 38/117).

The General Assembly has considered the question annually from its fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/202).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their periodic meetings (resolution 57/202).

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151). The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution through established channels of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid, including psychological, medical, social and other forms of assistance. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of the Board of Trustees.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly appealed to all States and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably with a substantial increase in the level of contributions, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the operations of the Fund (resolution 66/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/150).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (a))

Report of the Human Rights Committee on its 100th, 101st and 102nd sessions: Supplement No. 40 (A/66/40), vols. I and II

Report of the Committee against Torture on its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions: Supplement No. 44 (A/66/44)

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions: Supplement No. 48 (A/66/48)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on its first to fourth sessions: Supplement No. 55 (A/66/55)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (A/66/217)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/66/276)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to improve further the effectiveness, harmonization and reform of the treaty body system (A/66/344)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-third meeting (A/66/175)

Note by the Secretary-General on the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/66/259)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.21, 22, 31 and 43-45
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/462/Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.89 and 93
Resolutions	66/148, 66/150 and 66/229

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

In accordance with article 72 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Committee

on Migrant Workers is composed of 14 experts. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. José Serrano Brillantes (Philippines),* Mr. Francisco Carrión Mena (Ecuador),** Ms. Fatoumata Abdourhamana Dicko (Mali),* Mr. Ahmed Hassan El-Borai (Egypt),** Mr. Abdelhamid El Jamri (Morocco),** Mr. Miguel Ángel Ibarra Gonzalez (Guatemala),* Mr. Prasad Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka),* Ms Khedidia Ladjel (Algeria), ** Ms. Andrea Miller-Stennett (Jamaica),* Mr. Marco Nuñez-Melgar Maguiña (Peru),** Ms. Myriam Poussi (Burkina Faso),** Mr. Mehmet Sevim (Turkey),* Mr. Azad Taghizade (Azerbaijan),** and Mr. Ahmadou Tall (Senegal).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

Following the entry into force of the Convention for its forty-first State party on 1 July 2009, the membership of the Committee was expanded from 10 to 14 members, in accordance with article 72, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention. Elections were held at the fourth meeting of States parties, on 3 December 2009. At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon States that had not done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote and raise awareness of the Convention; took note of the report of the Committee on Migrant Workers on its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions; invited the Chair of the Committee to address the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session; invited the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the human rights of migrants to submit his report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/172).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: Supplement No. 48 (A/67/48);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 66/172).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights defenders in the performance of her mandate and to provide all information in a timely manner, as well as to respond without undue delay to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur; called upon States to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries, and urged them to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur with respect to the follow-up to and implementation of her recommendations, so as to enable the Special Rapporteur to fulfil her mandate even more effectively; and requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to report annually on her activities to the Assembly and to the Human Rights Council in accordance with her mandate (resolution 66/164).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (General Assembly resolution 66/164).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly considered this question from its fifty-fourth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 54/165, 55/102, 56/165, 57/205, 58/193, 59/184, 60/152, 61/156, 62/151, 63/176, 64/160 and 65/216).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a substantive report on the subject based on those views, including recommendations on ways to address the impact of globalization on the full enjoyment of all human rights (resolution 66/161).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/161).

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly demanded that all States ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions was brought to an end and that they took effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms and manifestations; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions a report on the situation worldwide in regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and his recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon (resolution 65/208).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 65/208).

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (resolution 61/177). The Convention entered into force on 23 December 2010.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the Convention, on 23 December 2010, as well as the holding of the first meeting of the States parties to the Convention on 31 May 2011, the election of the members of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances on that occasion, and the commencement of the work of the Committee (resolution 66/160).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue their intensive efforts to assist States in becoming parties to the Convention, with a view to achieving universal adherence, invited the Chair of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances and the Chair of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at that session (resolution 66/160).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/160).

Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly strongly condemned all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, as well as violations of freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on freedom of religion or belief to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/168).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 66/168).

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly commended the Independent Expert on minority issues for the work that had been done and the important role in raising the level of awareness of and in giving added visibility to the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and for the ongoing efforts to promote and protect their rights in order to ensure equitable development and peaceful and stable societies, including through close cooperation with Governments, the relevant United Nations bodies and mechanisms and non-governmental organizations; and invited the Independent Expert on minority issues to report annually to the General Assembly (resolution 66/166).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Independent Expert on minority issues (resolution 66/166/).

Protection of migrants

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability; invited the Chair of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to address the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session; and invited the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to submit his report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/172).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 66/172).

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155, 54/175, 55/108, 56/150, 57/223, 58/172, 59/185, 60/157, 61/169, 62/161, 63/178, 64/172 and 65/219).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development, and invited the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development to present a verbal update to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/155).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/155).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-first to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172, 55/110, 56/148, 57/222, 58/171, 59/188, 60/155, 61/170, 62/162, 63/179, 64/170 and 65/217).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged all States to cease adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States, in particular those of a coercive nature with all their extraterritorial effects, which created obstacles to trade relations among States; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give priority to the resolution in her annual report to the Assembly; reaffirmed the request of the Human Rights Council that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights prepare a thematic study on the impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to collect the views of Member States and information on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, while reiterating once again the need to highlight the practical and preventive measures in that respect (resolution 66/156).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/156).

The right to food

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-sixth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 56/155, 57/226, 58/186, 59/202, 60/165, 61/163, 62/164, 63/187, 64/159 and 65/220).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food, called upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in his task and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution and to continue his work (resolution 66/158).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 66/158).

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to implement the mandate given to her in 2005, in resolution 60/158, and requested the High Commissioner to continue her efforts in that regard; took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; and requested all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated, including by reacting promptly to the urgent appeals of the Special Rapporteur and providing the information requested, and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries (resolution 66/171).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 66/171).

Combating defamation of religions

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixtieth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 60/150, 61/164, 62/154, 63/171, 64/156 and 65/224).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, a report on the implementation of the resolution, including information on steps taken by States to combat intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief (resolution 66/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/167).

Moratorium on the use of the death penalty

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 62/149 entitled "Moratorium on the use of the death penalty". The Assembly also considered this question at its sixty-third session (resolution 63/168).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 63/168 and the recommendations contained therein, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution, and decided to continue its consideration of the matter at its sixty-seventh session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights" (resolution 65/206).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/206).

Missing persons

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution entitled "Missing persons" to the attention of all Governments, the competent United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution, including relevant recommendations, to the

Human Rights Council at its relevant session and to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 65/210).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/210).

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly affirmed that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of all human rights for all, requested the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session an interim report on the implementation of the resolution and to continue his or her work, and decided to continue consideration of the matter at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/159).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order (resolution 66/159).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 51/100, 52/134, 53/154, 54/181, 55/109, 56/149, 57/224, 58/170, 59/187, 60/156, 61/168, 62/160, 63/180, 64/171 and 65/218).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on ways and means, as well as obstacles and challenges and possible proposals to overcome them, for the enhancement of international cooperation and dialogue in the United Nations human rights machinery, including the Human Rights Council, and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/152).

No advance documentation is expected.

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, through continuous dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue his analysis of the root causes of internal displacement, the needs and human rights of those displaced, measures of prevention, including early warning, and ways to strengthen protection and assistance, as well as durable solutions for internally displaced persons; to continue to promote comprehensive strategies, taking into account the primary responsibility of States for the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction; to continue to explore the human rights implications and dimensions of disaster-induced internal displacement, with a view to supporting Member States in their efforts to build local resilience and capacity to prevent displacement or to provide assistance and protection to those who are forced to flee; and requested him to prepare, for the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/165).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 66/165).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

At its sixteenth session, the Human Rights Council requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly covering all activities relating to his or her mandate, with a view to maximizing the benefits of the reporting process; urged all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his or her tasks and to consider favourably his or her requests for visits and for implementing his or her recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the assistance necessary to the Special Rapporteur to fulfil his or her mandate, in particular by placing adequate human and material resources at his or her disposal (Human Rights Council resolution 16/4).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 16/4).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

At its seventeenth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years, and requested him to report regularly to the Council and annually to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 17/2).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 17/2).

Promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence

At its eighteenth session, the Human Rights Council decided to appoint, for a period of three years, a special rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, whose tasks will include contributing, upon request, to the provision of technical assistance or advisory services on the issues pertaining to the mandate; gathering relevant information on national situations, including on normative frameworks, national practices and experiences, such as truth and reconciliation commissions and other mechanisms, relating to the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence in addressing gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law and making recommendations thereon; identifying, exchanging and promoting good practices and lessons learned, as well as identifying potential additional elements with a view to recommending ways and means to improve and strengthen the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence; developing a regular dialogue and cooperating with, inter alia, Governments, international and regional organizations, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, as well as relevant United Nations bodies and mechanisms; and making recommendations concerning, inter alia, judicial and non-judicial measures when designing and implementing strategies, policies and measures for addressing gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law; and the Council called upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the discharge of his or her mandate, to provide him or her

with all the necessary information requested by him or her and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to his or her requests to visit their country in order to enable him or her to fulfil his or her duties effectively; requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the human, technical and financial assistance necessary for the effective fulfilment of his or her mandate; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report annually to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 18/7).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 18/7).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially wom and children

At its seventeenth session, the Human Rights Council, in its resolution 17/1, decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, for a period of three years and requested the Special Rapporteur to report annually on the implementation of that resolution to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 17/1).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Special Rapporteur (A/66/283).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 17/1).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 68 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Moratoriums on the use of the death penalty (A/65/280 and Corr.1)

Missing persons (A/65/285)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/65/321)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.22-35, 42-47, 49, 50 and 52 (jointly with agenda item 68 (c))
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/456/Add.2 (Part II)
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.71
Resolutions	65/206, 65/208 and 65/210

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Human rights and cultural diversity (A/66/161)

Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/66/204)

Right to development (A/66/216)

Follow-up to the International Year of Human Rights Learning (A/66/225)

Protection of migrants (A/66/253)

Annual report on human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/66/272)

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/66/274)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/66/276)

Status of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (A/66/284)

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/66/293)

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization (A/66/314)

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (A/66/325)

Programme of activities for the International Year for People of African Descent (A/66/342 and Add.1)

Combating defamation of religions (A/66/372)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/66/156)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (A/66/203)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/66/254)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/66/262)

Overview of the activities carried out by the outgoing Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/66/264)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights (A/66/265)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/66/268)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/66/269)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and on the right to non-discrimination in this context (A/66/270)

Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (A/66/271)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/66/283)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/66/285)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (A/66/289)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (A/66/290)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/66/310)

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/66/330)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.23-32, 41-48 and 50 (jointly with agenda item 69 (c))
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/462/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolutions	66/152, 66/155, 66/156, 66/158, 66/159, 66/160 to 66/161, 66/164, 66/165, 66/166, 66/167, 66/168 and 66/172

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At its sixtieth session, in 2004, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chair of the Commission to appoint a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Commission resolution 2004/13). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its sixty-seventh session, and requested the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to continue to report his findings and recommendations (resolution 66/174).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/174);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 66/174).

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its sixteenth session, in 2011, the Human Rights Council adopted a resolution on the appointment of a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, whose mandate was to monitor human rights situation and report to the Council at its nineteenth session and to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (Human Rights Council resolution 16/9). At its nineteenth session, the Council renewed the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly expressed deep concern that, despite the Islamic Republic of Iran's standing invitation to all thematic special procedures mandate holders, it had not fulfilled any requests from those special mechanisms to visit the country in six years and had left unanswered the vast majority of the numerous and repeated communications from those special mechanisms, and strongly urged the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to fully cooperate with the special mechanisms including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including facilitating their visits to its territory, so that credible and independent investigations of all allegations of human rights violations could be conducted; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution, and to submit an interim report to the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth session (resolution 66/175).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/175).

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 16/9).

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then. At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/150). The mandate of good offices of the Secretary-General has been renewed annually since then.

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 46/132, 47/144, 48/150, 49/197, 50/194, 51/117, 52/137, 53/162, 54/186, 55/112, 56/231, 57/231, 58/247, 59/263, 60/233, 61/232, 62/222, 63/245, 64/238 and 65/241).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the consideration of the situation of human rights in Myanmar at its sixty-seventh session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 66/230).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/230);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 66/230).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (c))

Reports of the Secretary-General on:

The situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/66/267)

The situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/66/343)

The situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/66/361)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/66/322)

Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 (A/66/358)

Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/66/365)

Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/66/374)

Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the international independent commission of inquiry on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire (A/66/518)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.23-32, 41-48 and 50 (jointly with agenda item 69 (b))
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/462/Add.3
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.89 and 93
Resolutions	66/174, 66/175 and 66/230

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166; and decisions 54/435, 55/422, 56/403, 57/535, 58/540, 59/529, 60/534, 61/530, 62/533, 63/535, 64/537 and 65/537).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 66/538).

No advance documentation is expected.

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the reports considered by the Assembly in connection with the question of the promotion and protection of human rights (decision 66/537).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/67/36).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (d))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/66/36)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.21 and 22
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/462/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Decisions	66/537 and 66/538

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

71. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in plenary meeting (resolution 48/162, annex II).

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-second session (resolutions 52/167, 53/87, 54/192, 55/175, 56/127, 57/155, 58/122, 59/211, 60/123, 61/133, 62/95, 63/138, 64/77 and 65/132).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly strongly urged all States to take the measures necessary to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a comprehensive and updated report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/117).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/117).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 70)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/66/345
Draft resolution	A/66/L.26 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.85 and 86 (jointly with sub-items (a) to (c) and item 71)
Resolution	66/117

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164, 56/107, 57/153, 58/114, 59/141, 60/124, 61/134, 62/94, 63/139, 64/76 and 65/133).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue her efforts to strengthen the coordination and accountability of humanitarian assistance and leadership within the United Nations humanitarian response system, including through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. The Assembly took note with appreciation of the findings of the five-year evaluation of the Central Emergency Response Fund, decided to reduce the size of the loan element of the Fund and requested that the balance of any funds above $30 million be placed in the grant element of the Fund. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-seventh session on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and on the detailed use of the Fund (resolution 66/119).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 66/119 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/8);

(b) Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 66/119).

Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to suggest measures to enhance the integration of the White Helmets initiative into the work of the United Nations system and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session in a separate section of the annual report on the strengthening

of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (resolution 64/75).

Document: Annual report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/75).

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

The General Assembly introduced this item at its fifty-fourth session, at the request of the Group of 77 and China, and has considered this item annually since then (resolutions 54/233, 55/163, 56/103, 57/152, 58/25, 59/212, 60/125, 61/131, 62/92, 63/141, 64/251 and 65/264).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged Member States to improve their response to early warning information in order to ensure that early warning leads to early action. The Assembly requested the United Nations humanitarian and development organizations to improve their coordination of disaster recovery efforts, including by strengthening institutional, coordination and strategic planning efforts in disaster preparedness, resilience-building and recovery, and encouraged the United Nations system and humanitarian organizations to continue their efforts to mainstream early recovery into humanitarian programming. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to natural disasters, to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session and to include in his report recommendations on how to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided in ways supportive of the transition from relief to development (resolution 66/227).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/227).

Strengthening humanitarian assistance, emergency relief and rehabilitation in response to the severe drought in the Horn of Africa region

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly expressed its solidarity, sympathy and support for the people and Governments affected by the drought and requested the Secretary-General and all the organs and bodies of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and development agencies to assist the countries whenever possible through continued effective humanitarian, technical and financial assistance. The Assembly also requested the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to continue to maintain appropriate support and assistance to national and regional efforts towards strengthening disaster risk reduction, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/120).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/120).

Emergency humanitarian assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, expressing its solidarity with and support to the Governments concerned, appealed to all Member States and all organs and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as the international financial and development institutions, to continue to cooperate with the countries affected in their relief, rehabilitation and humanitarian assistance efforts and in rebuilding the region. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-

seventh session on the implementation of the resolution and progress made in relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the stricken countries (resolution 66/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/9).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 70 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/64/84-E/2009/87)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.31 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.59 and 60 (jointly with sub-item (b) and item 71)
Resolution	64/75

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 70 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/66/81-E/2011/117)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/66/339)

Central Emergency Response Fund (A/66/357)

Draft resolutions	A/66/L.7 (orally revised) and Add.1, A/66/L.28 and Add.1, A/66/L.29 and Add.1 and A/66/L.33 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.58, 85 and 86 (jointly with sub-items (b) and (c) and item 71) and 92 (jointly with item 71)
Resolutions	66/9, 66/119, 66/120 and 66/227

(b) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116, 55/173, 56/111, 57/147, 58/113, 59/56, 60/126, 61/135, 62/93, 63/140, 64/125 and 65/134).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people and of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 66/118).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/67/84-E/2012/68).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 70 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/66/80-E/2011/111
Draft resolution	A/66/L.27 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.85 and 86 (jointly with sub-items (b) and (c) and item 71)
Resolution	66/118

F. Promotion of justice and international law

72. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011 (decision 66/507).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/67/4);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 72)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/66/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/66/295)

Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.43
Decision	66/507

73. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 955 (1994), to which the statute of the Tribunal was annexed. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995.

Under article 32 of the statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its fifty-first and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to fifteenth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412, 53/413, 54/414, 55/412, 56/409, 57/509, 58/504, 59/510, 60/505, 61/505, 62/505, 63/505, 64/505 and 65/506).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the sixteenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (decision 66/511).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the seventeenth annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 73)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixteenth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/66/209-S/2011/472)

Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.58 (joint debate on items 73 and 74)
Decision	66/511

74. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993). Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to seventeenth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413, 55/413, 56/408, 57/508, 58/505, 59/511, 60/506, 61/506, 62/506, 63/506, 64/506 and 65/507).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the eighteenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011 (decision 66/512).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the nineteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 74)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the eighteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/66/210-S/2011/473)

Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.58 (joint debate on items 73 and 74)
Decision	66/512

75. Report of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session", decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review the major issues arising out of the draft statute for an international criminal court prepared by the Commission, and to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). In 1998, pursuant to resolution 51/207, a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries was held which adopted the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/9) and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/10). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105, 55/155, 56/85 and 57/23). Following the entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2002, at the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, the item was entitled "International Criminal Court" (resolutions 58/79 and 59/43).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the item should be entitled "Report of the International Criminal Court" (resolution 59/43).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon those States that were under an obligation to cooperate with the International Criminal Court to provide such cooperation and assistance in the future, in particular with regard to arrest and surrender, the provision of evidence, the protection and relocation of victims and witnesses and the enforcement of sentences; emphasized the importance of cooperation with States that were not parties to the Rome Statute; also emphasized the importance of the full implementation of all aspects of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the Court, as well as the need for the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session of the expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court; recalled the convening by the Secretary-General of the Review Conference of the Rome Statute, which was held in Kampala from 31 May to 11 June 2010, at which States parties reaffirmed their commitment to the Rome Statute, called for the strengthening of the enforcement of sentences and adopted amendments to the Rome Statute; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and facilities in accordance with the Relationship Agreement and resolution 58/318 for the eleventh session of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute, to be held from 14 to 22 November 2012; and invited the International Criminal Court to submit a report on its activities for 2011/12, for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/262).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court (resolution 66/262);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on expenses incurred and reimbursement received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court (resolution 66/262).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 75)

Report of the Secretary-General on expenses incurred and reimbursement received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court (A/66/333)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court for 2009-2010 (A/66/309)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.47 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.44, 47 and 111
Resolution	66/262

76. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994. As at 1 March 2012, there were 162 parties, including the European Union.

The Agreement relating to the implementation of part XI of the Convention entered into force on 28 July 1996. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 1 March 2012, there were 141 parties, including the European Union. The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks entered into force on 11 December 2001. As at 1 March 2012, there were 78 parties, including the European Union.

Since 1984, the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention, as well as those relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28, 50/23 and 51/34) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33, 55/7, 56/12, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24, 60/30, 61/222, 62/215, 63/111, 64/71 and 65/37 A and B). The Assembly also considered fisheries-related issues initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24, 50/25, 51/35 and 51/36) and then under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8, 56/13, 57/142, 57/143, 58/14, 59/25, 60/31, 61/105, 62/177, 63/112, 64/72 and 65/38).

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant developments, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly as from its fiftieth session (resolution 49/28).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended informal consultative process in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs (resolution 54/33).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments, and invited the Secretary-General to establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on oceans and coastal issues within the United Nations system (resolution 57/141).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (resolution 59/24).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the

Sea for the following two years, in accordance with resolution 54/33, with a further review of its effectiveness and utility by the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session; decided that the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socio-economic Aspects, would be overseen and guided by an Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole of the General Assembly, composed of Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to designate the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs to provide secretariat support to the Regular Process, including its established institutions (resolution 65/37 A).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene the twenty-second Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York from 4 to 11 June 2012; approved the convening by the Secretary-General of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in New York from 19 March to 27 April 2012 and from 30 July to 10 August 2012, respectively; requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction from 7 to 11 May 2012 and to provide recommendations to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to convene the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole from 23 to 27 April 2012 and to provide recommendations to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to convene the thirteenth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process in New York from 29 May to 1 June 2012; invited the Joint Inspection Unit to review UN-Oceans, the inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system, and to submit a report to the Assembly for its consideration; requested UN-Oceans to submit to the Assembly draft terms of reference for its work, to be considered at its sixty-seventh session; decided to devote two days of plenary meetings at its sixty-seventh session to the consideration of the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" and the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/231, sects. III, VII, X, XII, XIV, XV, XVII and XVIII).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/231);

(b) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socio-economic Aspects, at its third meeting (resolutions 57/141, 65/37 A and 66/231);

(c) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the outcome of the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group (resolutions 59/24, 65/37 A and 66/231);

(d) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the Informal Consultative Process at its thirteenth meeting (resolutions 54/33 57/141, 60/30, 63/111, 65/37 A and 66/231);

(e) Letter from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (resolutions 57/141, 65/37 A and 66/231, sect. XII);

(f) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its review of UN-Oceans (resolutions 57/141 and 66/231);

(g) Draft terms of reference for the work of UN-Oceans (resolutions 57/141 and 66/231).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 76 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General (A/66/70 and Add.1 and 2)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/66/L.21 (A/66/7/Add.14)

Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its twelfth meeting (A/66/186)

Outcome of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (A/66/119)

Report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socio-economic Aspects (A/66/189)

Letter dated 28 October 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report of the workshop held to inform the first cycle of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socio-economic Aspects (A/66/587)

Report of the Fifth Committee on programme budget implications (A/66/641)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.21 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.75 and 76 (jointly with sub-item (b)) and 93
Resolution	66/231

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of

the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments (resolution 66/68, sect. XIV).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/68, sect. XIV).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 76 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General (A/66/307)

Letter dated 27 October 2011 from the Moderator of the workshop to discuss implementation of paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105 and paragraphs 117 and 119 to 127 of resolution 64/72 addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report of the workshop (A/66/566)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.22 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.75 and 76 (jointly with sub-item (a))
Resolution	66/68

77. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects", which had been allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), should also be referred to the Sixth Committee for discussion of the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations (see A/60/980), submitted pursuant to Assembly resolutions 59/300 and 60/263 and decision 60/563 (decision 61/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the purpose of considering the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects (resolution 61/29). The Ad Hoc Committee held two sessions at United Nations Headquarters, in 2007 and 2008.

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-second to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 62/63, 63/119, 64/110 and 65/20).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the various measures envisaged in its resolutions 62/63, 63/119, 64/110 and 65/20, aiming, in particular, to eliminate potential jurisdictional gaps and enhance international cooperation among States, and between States and the United Nations, to ensure the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission; urged States to provide to the Secretary-General, at the appropriate time, information on their handling of the credible allegations brought to their attention by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 66/93; took note with appreciation of the information provided by Governments in response to its resolutions 62/63, 63/119, 64/110 and 65/20 and urged Governments to continue

taking the measures necessary for the implementation of those resolutions, including their provisions addressing the establishment of jurisdiction over crimes, particularly those of a serious nature, as known in their existing domestic criminal laws, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission, as well as cooperation among States, and to provide specific details thereon, in particular with respect to paragraph 3 of resolution 66/93, in the information provided to the Secretary-General; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of resolution 66/93; and also reiterated its decision, taken in resolution 64/110 and confirmed in resolution 65/20, that the consideration of the report of the Group of Legal Experts (A/60/980), in particular its legal aspects, taking into account the views of Member States and the information contained in the note by the Secretariat (A/62/329), shall be continued during its sixty-seventh session in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, and, for that purpose, invited further comments from Member States on that report, including on the question of future action (resolution 66/93).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/93).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 78)

Report of the Secretary-General on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission (A/66/174 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/66/SR.9, 27 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/66/470
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.82
Resolution	66/93

78. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-fifth session

The General Assembly established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, and requested the Commission to submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 2205 (XXI)). The Commission began its work in 1968. It originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth and fifty-seventh sessions, respectively, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 States (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)) and from 36 to 60 States (resolution 57/20).

For the current composition of the Commission, see decision 64/405.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the efforts and initiatives of the Commission as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law (resolution 66/94).

At the same session the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Commission for having developed and adopted the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Model Law on Public Procurement (resolution 66/95).

Also at that session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the completion and adoption of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency: the Judicial Perspective and requested the Secretariat to establish a mechanism for updating the Model Law on an ongoing basis (resolution 66/96).

Document: Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-fifth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/67/17).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 79)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-fourth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/66/17)

Summary records	A/C.6/66/SR.10, 22, 25 and 30
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/66/471
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.82
Resolutions	66/94 to 66/96

79. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)), to contribute towards a better knowledge of international law as a means of strengthening international peace and security and of promoting friendly relations and cooperation among States. The Assembly authorized the continuation of the Programme annually until its twenty-sixth session, biennially until its sixty-fourth session and annually thereafter (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28, 46/50, 48/29, 50/43, 52/152, 54/102, 56/77, 58/73, 60/19, 62/62, 64/113 and 65/25).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 2012 and 2013 the activities specified in his report on the Programme of Assistance, including the provision of a number of fellowships, to be determined in the light of the overall resources for the Programme of Assistance and to be awarded to qualified candidates from developing countries to attend the International Law Fellowship Programme in The Hague and regional courses in international law in

2012 and 2013. The Assembly also authorized the Secretary-General to award a minimum of one scholarship in 2012 and 2013 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions made for that fellowship (resolution 66/97).

At the same session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to continue and further develop the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law as a major contribution to the teaching and dissemination of international law around the world and to continue to finance the activity from provisions in the regular budget, as well as, when necessary, from voluntary financial contributions (resolution 66/97).

Also at that session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide to the programme budget for the following and future bienniums the resources necessary to ensure the continued effectiveness and further development of the Programme of Assistance, in particular the organization of regional courses in international law on a regular basis and the viability of the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law; to periodically invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme of Assistance or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme of Assistance, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 66/97).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed the following 25 Member States as members of the Advisory Committee on the Programme of Assistance for a period of four years, beginning on 1 January 2012 and ending on 31 December 2015: Argentina, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America (resolution 66/97).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/97).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 80)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (A/66/505)

Summary records	A/C.6/66/SR.14 and 30
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/66/472
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.82
Resolution	66/97

80. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter and with the objective of promoting the progressive development of international law and its codification (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election was held at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly (decision 66/506).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Commission continue its work on the topics in its current programme; commended the Commission for the completion of its work on the draft articles on the responsibility of international organizations, the draft articles on the effects of armed conflicts on treaties, and the Guide to Practice on Reservations to Treaties; decided that the consideration of chapter IV of the report of the Commission on the work of its sixty-third session, dealing with the topic "Reservations to treaties", shall be continued at the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly, during the consideration of the report of the Commission on the work of its sixty-fourth session; drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the Commission of having their views on the various aspects of the topics on the agenda of the Commission, in particular on all the specific issues identified in chapter III of its report; took note, in particular, of the inclusion of the topics "Formation and evidence of customary international law", "Protection of the atmosphere", "Provisional application of treaties", "The fair and equitable treatment standard in international investment law" and "Protection of the environment in relation to armed conflicts" in the long-term programme of work of the Commission, and of the respective comments made by Member States; and invited the Commission to give priority to, and work towards the conclusion of, the topics "Immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction" and "The obligation to extradite or prosecute (*aut dedere aut judicare*)" (resolution 66/98).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-fourth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/67/10).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 81)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third session: Supplement No. 10 (A/66/10 and Add.1)

Oral report by the Secretariat on assistance to special rapporteurs of the International Law Commission (A/C.6/66/SR.26)

Summary records	A/C.6/66/SR.18-28 and 30
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/66/473
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.82
Resolution	66/98

81. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially at its thirty-seventh to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 37/116, 39/77, 41/72, 43/161, 45/38, 47/30, 49/48, 51/155, 53/96, 55/148, 57/14, 59/36, 61/30 and 63/125).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the status of the Additional Protocols relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts, as well as on measures taken to strengthen the existing body of international humanitarian law, including with respect to its dissemination and full implementation at the national level, based on information received from Member States and the International Committee of the Red Cross (resolution 65/29).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/29).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 82)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (A/65/138 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/65/SR.12, 13 and 27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/65/470
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.57
Resolution	65/29

82. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142).

The General Assembly considered the item annually at its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 36/33, 37/108, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78, 42/154, 43/167, 45/39, 47/31, 49/49, 51/156, 53/97, 55/149, 57/15, 59/37, 61/31 and 63/126).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report containing information on the state of ratification of and accessions to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and a summary of the reports received from States on serious

violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, as well as of the views of States with respect to any measures needed or already taken to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 65/30).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/30).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 83)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/112 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.6/65/SR.13 and 27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/65/471
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.57
Resolution	65/30

83. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has considered the report of the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 54/106, 55/156, 56/86, 57/24, 58/248, 59/44, 60/23, 61/38, 62/69, 63/127, 64/115 and 65/31).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the Special Committee should hold its next session from 21 to 28 February and on 1 March 2012; requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2012, to continue its consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations, and to continue to consider, on a priority basis and in an appropriate substantive manner and framework, the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter based on all of the related reports of the Secretary-General and the proposals submitted on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on both the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* and a report on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 66/101).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 21 to 28 February and on 1 March 2012.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/67/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/101).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 82)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/66/33)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/66/201)

Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/66/213)

Summary records	A/C.6/66/SR.7, 8, 27 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/66/474
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.82
Resolution	66/101

84. The rule of law at the national and international levels

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Liechtenstein and Mexico (A/61/142). The Assembly considered the item from its sixty-first to its sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 61/39, 62/70, 63/128, 64/116 and 65/32).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly called for enhancing dialogue among all stakeholders with a view to placing national perspectives at the centre of

rule of law assistance in order to strengthen national ownership; requested the Secretary-General to submit, in a timely manner, his next annual report on United Nations rule of law activities; and decided the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting of the Assembly during the high-level segment of its sixty-seventh session, on the topic "The rule of law at the national and international levels", to be held as a one-day plenary on 24 September 2012. The Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States, to finalize the organizational arrangements of the meetings, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report for the consideration of Member States in preparation of the high-level meeting. The Assembly invited Member States as well as the Secretary-General to suggest possible subtopics for future Sixth Committee debates for inclusion in the forthcoming annual report, with a view to assisting the Sixth Committee in choosing future subtopics (resolution 66/102).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on delivering justice: programme of action to strengthen the rule of law at the national and international levels (A/66/749);

(b) Annual report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities (resolution 66/102).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 83)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities (A/66/133)

Summary records	A/C.6/66/SR.5-7 and 30
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/66/475
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.82
Resolution	66/102

85. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, at the request of the United Republic of Tanzania (A/63/237/Rev.1). The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 64/117 and 65/33).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General prepared on the basis of comments and observations of Governments and relevant observers; and invited Member States and relevant observers, as appropriate, to submit information and observations on the scope and application of universal jurisdiction, including, where appropriate, information on the relevant applicable international treaties, their domestic legal rules and judicial practice, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, a report based on such information and observations. The Assembly decided that the Sixth Committee should continue its consideration of the item, without prejudice to the consideration of the topic and related issues in other forums of the United Nations and that a working group of the

Sixth Committee be established, at its sixty-seventh session, to continue to undertake a thorough discussion of the scope and application of universal jurisdiction. It also decided that the Working Group should be open to all Member States and that relevant observers to the Assembly would be invited to participate in the work of the Working Group (resolution 66/103).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/103).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 84)

Report of the Secretary-General on the scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction prepared on the basis of comments and observations of Governments (A/66/93 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/66/SR.12, 13, 17 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/66/476
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.82
Resolution	66/103

G. Disarmament

86. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its sixty-sixth session, in 2011, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 2010 and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the sixty-sixth session of the Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 66/7).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2011. In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 86)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2010 (A/66/95)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.6 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.46 and 48
Resolution	66/7

87. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth, fifty-first to fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B, 46/25, 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32, 53/72, 54/43, 56/14, 58/28, 60/44, 62/13 and 64/22; and decisions 47/418, 55/414, 59/512 and 61/513).

Reduction of military budgets

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly recommended that Member States report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data were available and requested the Secretary-General to report on those matters to the Assembly on an annual basis (resolution 35/142 B).

At the sixty-sixth session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States (resolution 60/44).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly encouraged relevant international bodies and regional organizations to promote transparency of military expenditures and requested the Secretary-General, within available resources, to continue the practice of requesting the submission of their Report on Military Expenditures, to circulate annually information concerning which reports had been submitted and were available electronically on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and to encourage the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa, in Asia and the Pacific, and in Latin America and the Caribbean to assist Member States in their regions in enhancing their knowledge of the standardized reporting system. The Assembly encouraged Member States to inform the Secretary-General about possible problems with the standardized reporting system and their reasons for not submitting the requested data and to continue to provide the Secretary-General with their views and suggestions on ways and means to improve the future functioning of and broaden participation in the standardized reporting system (resolution 66/20).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 35/142 B).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 87)

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/66/117 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Operation and Further Development of the United Nations Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures (A/66/89 and Corr.1-3)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/401
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/20

88. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to fifty-second sessions, biennially between its fifty-fourth and sixty-fourth sessions, and at its sixty-fifth session (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B, 47/76, 48/86, 49/138, 50/78, 51/53, 52/46, 54/48, 56/17, 58/30, 60/49, 62/15, 64/24 and 65/39).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon African States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) as soon as possible; and also called upon the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that had not yet done so to conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 66/23).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 90)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/404
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/23

89. Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe

The item entitled "Maintenance of international security" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, pursuant to resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992. The Assembly continued the consideration of the item at its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions (resolution 48/84 A, decision 49/428 and resolutions 50/80 A and B).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "The maintenance of international security — prevention of the violent disintegration of States" (resolution 51/55). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third session (resolution 53/71).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security — stability and development of South-Eastern Europe" (resolution 54/62).

The General Assembly considered the question annually at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions and biennially since then (resolutions 55/27, 56/18, 57/52, 59/59 and 61/53 and decision 63/517).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session (decision 65/515).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 91)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/404
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Decision	65/515

90. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and also at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66 and 49/67). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 51/39 and 52/33).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/70). At its fifty-fourth to sixty-fifth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 54/49, 55/28, 56/15, 57/53, 58/32, 59/60, 60/45, 61/54, 62/17, 63/37, 64/25 and 65/41).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on issues of information security (resolution 66/24).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 92)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (A/65/201)

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 93)

Report of the Secretary-General on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security (A/66/152 and Add.1)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/407
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/24

91. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74, 54/51, 55/30, 56/21, 57/55, 58/34, 59/63, 60/52, 61/56, 62/18, 63/38, 64/26 and 65/42).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/25).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/25).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 94)

Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/66/153 (Part I) and Add.1 and 2)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/408
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/25

92. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-third to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75, 54/52, 55/31, 56/22, 57/56, 58/35, 59/64, 60/53, 61/57, 62/19, 63/39, 64/27 and 65/43).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international agreements on the question (resolution 66/26).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/67/27).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 95)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/409
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/26

93. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76, 54/53, 55/32, 56/23, 57/57, 58/36, 59/65, 60/54, 61/58, 62/20, 63/40, 64/28 and 65/44).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to establish a working group under the agenda item as early as possible during its 2012 session; and urged States conducting activities in outer space and those interested in conducting such activities to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter (resolution 66/27).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/67/27).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 96)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/410
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/27

94. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A). At its forty-fifth to sixty-fifth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67, 50/62, 51/39, 52/33, 53/73, 54/50, 55/29, 56/20, 57/54, 58/33, 59/62, 60/51 and 61/55; and decisions 63/518, 64/514 and 65/516).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session (decision 66/515).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 97)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/411
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Decision	66/515

95. General and complete disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to eighteenth and twentieth to sixty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J, 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, 43/75 A to T, 44/116 A to U, 45/58 A to P, 46/36 A to L, 47/52 A to L, 48/75 A to L, 49/75 A to P, 50/70 A to R, 51/45 A to T, 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to AA, 54/54 A to V, 55/33 A to Y, 56/24 A to V, 57/58 to 57/86, 58/37 to 58/59, 58/241, 59/66 to 59/95, 60/55 to 60/82, 60/226, 61/59 to 61/89, 62/22 to 62/48, 63/41 to 63/73, 63/240, 64/29, 64/30, 64/32 to 64/34, 64/37, 64/38, 64/41 to 64/44, 64/46, 64/47, 64/48, 64/49, 64/50, 64/53 to 64/55, 64/57 and 65/45 to 65/77; and decisions 38/447, 42/407, 43/422, 44/432, 45/415 to 45/418, 46/412, 46/413, 47/419, 47/420, 49/427, 50/420, 51/414, 54/417, 55/415, 56/411 to 56/413, 57/515, 58/517 to 58/521, 59/513 to 59/515, 60/515 to 60/519, 61/515, 62/513, 62/514, 63/519, 63/520, 64/515, 64/516 and 65/517).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted 25 resolutions and 3 decisions under the item (resolutions 66/28 to 66/52 and decisions 66/516 to 66/518).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/67/27).

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

At its forty-second session, in 1987, the General Assembly urged States conducting nuclear explosions as well as other States having information on such explosions to provide the related data to the Secretary-General within one week of each such explosion, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly annually a register of the information thus provided (resolution 42/38 C).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty to meet for four consecutive weeks in 2012 to elaborate a legally binding instrument on the highest possible common international standards for the transfer of conventional arms; also decided that the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty would be undertaken in an open and transparent manner, on the basis of consensus, to achieve a strong and robust treaty; further decided to consider the remaining sessions of the Open-ended Working Group in 2010 and 2011 as a preparatory committee for the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty; and requested the Preparatory Committee, at its four sessions in 2010 and 2011, to make recommendations to the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty on the elements that would be needed to attain

an effective and balanced legally binding instrument on the highest possible common international standards for the transfer of conventional arms, bearing in mind the views and recommendations expressed in the replies of Member States and those contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts and the report of the Open-ended Working Group, and to present a report containing those elements to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 64/48).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to hold, within existing resources, the final session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty from 13 to 17 February 2012 in New York, to conclude the Preparatory Committee's substantive work and to decide on all relevant procedural matters, pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 64/48 (decision 66/518).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty (resolution 64/48);

(b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty (resolution 64/48 and decision 66/518).

(c) Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia and noted the readiness of the Central Asian countries to continue consultations with the nuclear-weapon States on a number of provisions of the Treaty (resolution 65/49).

No advance documentation is expected.

(d) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly renewed its previous call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/51).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/51).

(e) Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report on the subject to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, reflecting the information presented by Member States and relevant international organizations (resolution 65/55).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/55).

(f) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the continued contribution that the Antarctic Treaty and the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba were making towards freeing the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those treaties from nuclear weapons; called upon all

States concerned to continue to work together in order to facilitate adherence to the protocols to nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties by all relevant States that had not yet done so; and encouraged the competent authorities of the nuclear-weapon free zone treaties to provide assistance to the States parties and signatories to those treaties so as to facilitate the accomplishment of the goals (resolution 65/58).

No advance documentation is expected.

(g) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment of the electronic database containing information provided by Member States, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the database updated and to assist Member States, at their request, in the organization of seminars, courses and workshops aimed at enhancing the knowledge of new developments in that field (resolution 65/63).

No advance documentation is expected.

(h) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene an Open-ended Working Group, working on the basis of consensus, to consider the objectives and agenda, including the possible establishment of the preparatory committee, for the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; and decided that the Open-ended Working Group should hold its organizational session as soon as possible for the purpose of setting a date for its substantive sessions in 2011 and 2012 and submit a report on its work, including possible substantive recommendations, before the end of the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly (resolution 65/66).

No advance documentation is expected.

(i) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of practical disarmament measures, taking into consideration the activities of the Group of Interested States in this regard (resolution 65/67).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/67).

(j) Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States, regional and subregional organizations, the United Nations and specialized agencies to promote the equitable representation of women in all decision-making processes with regard to matters related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control and invited all States to support and strengthen the effective participation of women in organizations in the field of disarmament at the local, national, regional and subregional levels (resolution 65/69).

No advance documentation is expected.

(k) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the declaration by Mongolia of its nuclear-weapon-free status; invited Member States to continue to cooperate with Mongolia in taking the measures necessary to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders, its independent foreign policy, its economic security and its ecological balance, as well as its nuclear-weapon-free status; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/70).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/70).

(l) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited all States that had not yet subscribed to the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation to do so and encouraged the exploration of further ways and means to deal effectively with the problem of the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction (resolution 65/73).

No advance documentation is expected.

(m) Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to support international efforts to prevent the acquisition and use by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources, and, if necessary, suppress such acts, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law; welcomed the efforts undertaken by Member States, including through international cooperation under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to search for, locate and secure unsecured and/or uncontrolled ("orphan") radioactive sources within their State jurisdiction or territory; and encouraged cooperation among and between Member States and through relevant international and, where appropriate, regional organizations aimed at strengthening national capacities in that regard (resolution 65/74).

No advance documentation is expected.

(n) Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to establish appropriate national laws and/or measures to prevent and combat the illicit brokering of conventional arms and of materials, equipment and technology that could contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, in a manner consistent with international law; acknowledged that national efforts to prevent and combat illicit brokering activities can be reinforced by such efforts at the regional and subregional levels; emphasized the importance of international cooperation and assistance, capacity-building and information-sharing in preventing and combating illicit brokering activities; and encouraged Member States to draw, where appropriate, on the relevant expertise of civil society in developing effective measures to prevent and combat illicit brokering activities (resolution 65/75).

No advance documentation is expected.

(o) Disarmament and non-proliferation education

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education, and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, and reiterated the request to the Secretary-General to utilize electronic means to the fullest extent possible in the dissemination, in as many official languages as feasible, of information related to that report and any other information that the Office for Disarmament Affairs gathers on an ongoing basis in regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education (resolution 65/77).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/77).

(p) Relationship between disarmament and development

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly stressed the central role of the United Nations in the disarmament-development relationship; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/30).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/30).

(q) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/31).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/31).

(r) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/32).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/32).

(s) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in the context of the implementation of Assembly resolution 49/75 G and the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions aimed at curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons and collecting them in the affected States that so requested, and requested the Secretary-General to

continue to consider the matter and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/34).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/34).

(t) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities, emphasized the importance of article XI provisions relating to the economic and technological development of States parties, and recalled that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of those provisions contributes to universality (resolution 66/35).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 55/283, annex).

(u) Regional disarmament

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues and called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 66/36).

No advance documentation is expected.

(v) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/37).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/37).

(w) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (resolution 66/38).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/38).

(x) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to implement all elements of the 2010 Review Conference action plan in a faithful and timely manner so that progress across all of the pillars of the Treaty can be realized (resolution 66/40).

No advance documentation is expected.

(y) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to agree on and implement early in 2012 a comprehensive programme of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (resolution 66/44).

No advance documentation is expected.

(z) United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon nuclear-weapon States to undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures; reiterated its call for the immediate commencement of negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty and its early conclusion; encouraged the establishment of further nuclear-weapon-free zones, where appropriate, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States of the region concerned and in accordance with the 1999 guidelines of the Disarmament Commission and recognized that, by signing and ratifying relevant protocols that contained negative security assurances, nuclear-weapon States would undertake individual legally binding commitments with respect to the status of such zones and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against State parties to such treaties; and called upon all States to redouble their efforts to prevent and curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and to fully respect and comply with obligations undertaken to forswear nuclear weapons (resolution 66/45).

No advance documentation is expected.

(aa) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/46).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/46).

(bb) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that, pursuant to resolution 65/64, the second conference to review progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action would be held in New York from 27 August to 7 September 2012; also decided that the preparatory committee for the review conference would be convened in New York from 19 to 23 March 2012; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/47).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/47).

(cc) Reducing nuclear danger

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/48).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/48).

(dd) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly appealed to all Member States to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/50).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/50).

(ee) Nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to commence as early as possible its substantive work during its 2012 session, on the basis of a comprehensive and balanced programme of work that takes into consideration all the real and existing priorities in the field of disarmament and arms control and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/51).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/51).

(ff) Missiles

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session (decision 66/516).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 96 (z))

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-8, 13-16 and 22
Report of the First Committee	A/64/391
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/48

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 97)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol (A/65/95)

Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium (A/65/129 and Add.1)

Mongolia's international security and nuclear weapon-free status (A/65/136)

Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures, assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them, and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/65/153)

Disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/65/160 and Add.1)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/410
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolutions	65/45 to 65/77

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/66/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2011: Supplement No. 42 (A/66/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/66/97 and Add.1)

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/66/111 and Add.1 and 2)

Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (A/66/112 and Add.1)

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/66/115 and Add.1)

Nuclear disarmament, reducing nuclear danger and follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* (A/66/132 and Add.1)

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/66/154 and Add.1)

Arms trade treaty (A/66/166 and Add.1 and 2)

Relationship between disarmament and development (A/66/168)

Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms (A/66/176)

Assistance to States for curbing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and collecting them and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/66/177)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report for 2009 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (A/66/171)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/412
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolutions	66/28 to 66/52
Decisions	66/516 and 66/518

96. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of that session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to sixty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F, 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G, 54/55 A to F, 55/34 A to H, 56/25 A to F, 57/87 to 57/94, 58/60 to 58/65, 59/96 to 59/103, 60/83 to 60/88, 61/90 to 61/97, 62/49 to 62/53, 63/74 to 63/81, 64/58 to 64/63 and 65/78 to 65/84; and decisions 47/421 and 62/216).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under the item (resolutions 66/53 to 66/58).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/67/27).

(a) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

At its sixty-fifth session, in 2010, the General Assembly recommended that the Programme focus its efforts: to continue to publish in all official languages *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*; to continue to maintain the disarmament website in as many official languages as feasible; to encourage the use of the Programme as a means to provide information on the implementation of nuclear disarmament measures; to continue to intensify United Nations interaction with the public, principally non-governmental organizations and research institutes; and to continue to organize discussions on topics of interest in the field of arms limitation

and disarmament. The Assembly invited all Member States to make further contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during the previous two years and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for the following two years (resolution 65/81).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/81).

(b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

At its sixty-fifth session, in 2010, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General approved by the Assembly in its resolution 33/71 E; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement annually the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 65/82).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/82).

(c) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 66/53).

No advance documentation is expected.

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited all States of the region to continue to take part in the activities of the Regional Centre and to propose items for inclusion in its programme of activities; encouraged the Regional Centre to further develop activities in all countries of the region in the important areas of peace, disarmament and development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/54).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/54).

(e) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly renewed its encouragement to the States members of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa and other interested States to provide financial support for the implementation of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention); welcomed the adoption by the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee of the Sao Tome Declaration on a Central African Common Position on the Arms Trade Treaty; also welcomed the signing of the Kinshasa Convention by the States

members of the Standing Advisory Committee and appealed to them to ratify the Convention in a timely manner in order to facilitate its early entry into force and implementation; and called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/55).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/55).

(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited all States of the region to continue to support the activities of the Centre, including by continuing to take part in them, where possible, and by proposing items for inclusion in the programme of activities of the Centre, in order to contribute to the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/56).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/56).

(g) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 2011 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on that subject as called for in resolution 65/80, reiterated its request to the Conference to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances; and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 66/57).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/67/27).

(h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the tangible achievements and impact of the Regional Centre at the regional level, including its assistance to Central African States in their elaboration of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention), to Central and West African States in the elaboration of their respective common positions on the proposed arms trade treaty, to West Africa on security sector reform initiatives, and to East Africa on programmes to control brokering of small arms and light weapons; requested the Secretary-General to facilitate closer cooperation between the Regional Centre and the African Union, in particular in the areas of peace, security and disarmament, to continue to provide the necessary support to the Regional Centre for greater achievements and results, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/58).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/58).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 98)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (A/65/151)

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/65/159)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/411
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolutions	65/81 and 65/82

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 99)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/66/113)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/66/140)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/66/159)

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/66/163)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/413
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolutions	66/53 to 66/58

97. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to sixty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18, 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A

and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C, 56/26 A and B, 57/95, 57/96, 58/66, 58/67, 59/104, 59/105, 60/89 to 60/91, 61/98, 61/99, 62/54, 62/55, 63/82, 63/83, 64/64, 64/65 and 65/85 to 65/87; and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432, 47/422 and 54/418).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item (resolutions 66/59 and 66/60).

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/59).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/67/27).

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2012, from 2 to 20 April, and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/60).

Document: Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2012: Supplement No. 42 (A/67/42).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 100)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/66/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2011: Supplement No. 42 (A/66/42)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/66/125)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2010 to July 2011 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2011 and 2012 (A/66/123)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/414
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolutions	66/59 and 66/60

98. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fourth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41,

53/80, 54/57, 55/36, 56/27, 57/97, 58/68, 59/106, 60/92, 61/103, 62/56, 63/84, 64/66 and 65/88).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on the issue and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/61).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/61).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 101)

Report of the Secretary-General on the risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East (A/66/153 (Part II))

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/415
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/61

99. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to sixty-fifth sessions, the Assembly considered the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983. The Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV) entered into force on 30 July 1998. The Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V) entered into force on 12 November 2006 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58, 55/37, 56/28, 57/98, 58/69, 59/107, 60/93, 61/100, 62/57, 63/85, 64/67 and 65/89; and decision 44/430).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention, its amended article 1, and the Protocols thereto (resolution 66/62).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 102)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/416
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/62

100. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to sixty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59, 55/38, 56/29, 57/99, 58/70, 59/108, 60/94, 61/101, 62/58, 63/86, 64/68 and 65/90).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 66/63).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/63).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 103)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/66/122
Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/417
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/63

101. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its thirty-sixth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65, 54/63, 55/41, 57/100, 58/71, 59/109, 60/95, 61/104, 62/59, 63/87, 64/69 and 65/91; and decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and 56/415).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027 (resolution 50/245). On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so requested it, and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/64).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/64);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 104)

Reports of the Secretary-General (A/66/155 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2010 (A/66/165)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/418
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/64

102. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 95). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was first included in the agenda of the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61, 55/40, 58/72, 59/110, 60/96, 61/102, 62/60, 63/88, 64/70 and 65/92; and decisions 56/414 and 57/516).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention, to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the review conferences and to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the Seventh Review Conference (resolution 66/65).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 105)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/419
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/65

103. Revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations

The item entitled "Follow-up to the high-level meeting held on 24 September 2010: revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations" was included in the agenda of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with the decision taken by the Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 14 October 2010 (decision 65/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the opportunity provided by the high-level meeting on revitalizing the work of the Conference and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations, convened at the initiative of the Secretary-General in New York on 24 September 2010, to address the need to advance multilateral disarmament efforts (resolution 65/93).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to adopt and implement a programme of work to enable it to resume substantive work on its agenda early in its 2012 session and decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session (resolution 66/66).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (item 106)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/420
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/66

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

104. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements to transfer the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The first United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in Geneva in 1955. Nine congresses have since been held under that title (London in 1960, Stockholm in 1965, Kyoto, Japan, in 1970, Geneva in 1975, Caracas in 1980, Milan, Italy, in 1985, Havana in 1990, Cairo in 1995 and Vienna in 2000). The eleventh congress, entitled "United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", was held in Bangkok in 2005, and the twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was held in Salvador, Brazil, in April 2010.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-seventh to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131, 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/188, 55/255, 56/119, 56/120, 57/169 to 57/171, 57/173, 58/4, 58/135 to 58/140, 59/151 to 59/159, 60/175 to 60/177, 61/180 to 61/182, 62/172 to 62/175, 63/193 to 63/196, 64/178 to 64/181 and 65/227 to 65/232; and decision 59/523).

Document: Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-first session: Supplement No. 10 (E/2012/30-E/CN.15/2012/24).

Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in promoting

effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with adequate resources to promote the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the conferences of the parties to the conventions, in accordance with its mandate; and reiterated the importance of providing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme with sufficient, stable and predictable funding for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with the high priority accorded to it and in accordance with the increasing demand for its services, in particular with regard to the provision of increased assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict, in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform (resolution 66/181).

At the same session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the convening of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international, legal or other responses to cybercrime (resolution 66/181).

Also at that session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses and including information on the status of ratifications or accessions to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (resolution 66/181).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (resolution 66/181).

Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to Governments to take into consideration the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World and the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States (resolution 66/179).

At the same session, the General Assembly invited Member States to provide their suggestions in relation to the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-first session on the suggestions made by Member States; recommended that, in order to strengthen the outcome of future crime congresses, the number of their agenda items and workshops be limited, and encouraged the holding of side events that are focused on, and complement, the agenda items and workshops; and requested the Commission to approve at its twenty-first session the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Thirteenth Congress (resolution 66/179).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2012/21 and Corr.1).

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

After having considered this topic at its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, in 1999 and 2000 (resolutions 54/205 and 55/188), the General Assembly, at its fifty-sixth session, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin" under the item entitled "Sectoral policy questions" (resolution 56/186).

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions under the items entitled "Sectoral policy questions" (resolutions 57/244 and 58/205) and "Globalization and interdependence" (resolution 59/242).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force, on 14 December 2005, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption" (resolution 60/207). The Assembly considered the sub-item at its sixty-first to sixty-fourth sessions under this item (resolutions 61/209, 62/202, 63/226 and 64/237).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", a report on preventing and combating corrupt practices and recovering and returning assets of illicit origin, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and also to transmit to the Assembly a report on the fourth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention. The Assembly also decided to continue the consideration of the issue at its sixty-seventh session under the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice" (resolution 65/169).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/169);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its fourth session (resolution 65/169).

United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons and requested the Secretary-General to include a section on the implementation by the United Nations system of the Plan of Action, within already existing reporting obligations to the Assembly under the item on crime prevention and criminal justice. The Assembly decided to appraise in 2013 the progress achieved in the implementation of the Plan of Action and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures in that regard (resolution 64/293).

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to enable it to fulfil its mandate and to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations. The Assembly called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to work closely with the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone; and also requested the Secretary-General to continue making concrete proposals, including for the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/182).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 66/182).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 104)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.64
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.109 and 114
Resolution	64/293

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 22 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (A/65/90) (also relates to item 105)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its third session (A/65/212) (also relates to item 105)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 15, 27 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/438 and Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/169

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 107)

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twentieth session: Supplement No. 10 (E/2011/30-E/CN.15/2011/21 and Add.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/66/91)

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/66/131)

Implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/66/303)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its fifth session (A/66/92)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.6-8 (joint debate on agenda items 107 and 108), 16, 45 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/463
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolutions	66/178, 66/181 and 66/182
Decision	66/539

105. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly has regularly considered the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs" (resolutions 46/101 and 47/98). Since then, the title of the item has been "International drug control".

In 1998, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolutions S-20/4 A to E). The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-second session, decided to submit a report to the Assembly in 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session (Commission resolution 42/11).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex).

The General Assembly also considered the item from its fifty-fifth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 55/65, 56/124, 57/174, 58/141, 59/163, 60/178, 61/183, 62/176, 63/197, 64/182, 65/227 and 65/233).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (resolution 64/182).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon States to take, in a timely manner, the measures necessary to implement the actions and attain the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem; urged all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, in particular with a view to the full implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and recommended that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations continue to be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates in a consistent and stable manner. The Assembly encouraged the Office to continue its efforts in supporting States to establish, upon request, operational frameworks essential for communication within and across national borders and in facilitating the exchange of information on and analysis of drug trafficking trends, with a view to increasing knowledge about the world drug problem at the national, regional and international levels. The Assembly called upon the relevant United Nations agencies and entities and other international organizations and invited international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes; called

upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/183).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (resolution 66/183).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 108)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/66/130)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.6-8 (joint debate on agenda items 107 and 108), 16 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/464
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolution	66/183

106. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly considered the item biennially at its thirty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, and annually thereafter (resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60, 50/53, 51/210, 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/110, 55/158, 56/88, 57/27, 58/81, 59/46, 60/43, 61/40, 62/71, 63/129, 64/118 and 65/34 and decision 48/411).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210). Through the work of the Committee, the Assembly has thus far adopted three counter-terrorism instruments. The Committee is currently engaged in discussions on the elaboration of a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the Sixth Committee, at the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly, would establish a working group with a view to finalizing the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and continuing to discuss the item included in its agenda by resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations. The Assembly also decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee in 2013, as appropriate, on dates to be decided at its sixty-seventh session, in order to, on an expedited basis, continue to elaborate the draft comprehensive convention

on international terrorism and continue to discuss the item included in its agenda by resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations. The Assembly further encouraged all Member States to redouble their efforts during the intersessional period towards resolving any outstanding issues (resolution 66/105).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its sixteenth session: Supplement No. 37 (A/67/37);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (resolution 66/105).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 109)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996: Supplement No. 37 (A/66/37)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/66/96 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/66/SR.1-4 and 28-30
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/66/478
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.82
Resolution	66/105

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

107. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. An item is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rules 13 (a) and 48 of the rules of procedure, and to resolution 51/241.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 66/505).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/67/1).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 110)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/66/1)

Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.11 and 31
Decision	66/505

108. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund

The Peacebuilding Fund was established by the General Assembly on 20 December 2005, as a multi-year standing peacebuilding fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions and taking due account of existing instruments, with the objective of ensuring the immediate release of resources needed to launch peacebuilding activities and the availability of appropriate financing for recovery (resolution 60/180).

At its resumed sixtieth session, in September 2006, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the Assembly on the operations and activities of the Fund (resolution 60/287). Five annual reports have been submitted to date (A/62/138, A/63/218 and Corr.1, A/64/217, A/65/353 and A/66/659).

The sixth annual report, covering the activities from January to December 2012, will be submitted at the sixty-seventh session, providing performance progress and identifying the impact of the Fund to date, largely guided by the reviews and evaluations of support projects and plans.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund (resolution 60/287).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 111)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund (A/66/659)

Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.101 and 102 (joint debate on items 31 and 111)

109. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter and rule 49 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provide that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Council and shall similarly notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General without discussion (decision 66/509 of 8 November 2011).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/67/300).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 112)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/66/300
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.50
Decision	66/509

110. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[5] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. In accordance with rule 142 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly elects each year five non-permanent members of the Security Council. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asia-Pacific States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 66/402). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 15 Member States:

Azerbaijan,** China, Colombia,* France, Germany,* Guatemala,** India,* Morocco,** Pakistan,** Portugal,* Russian Federation, South Africa,* Togo,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Colombia, Germany, India, Portugal and South Africa. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

[5] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 113 (a))

Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.37 to 40
Decision	66/402

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[6] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. Under rule 145 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect each year 18 members of the Economic and Social Council. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen members from African States;

(b) Eleven members from Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Ten members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Thirteen members from Western European and other States;

(e) Six members from Eastern European States.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Council and also elected Bulgaria, the Netherlands and Switzerland to replace Hungary, Belgium and Norway, respectively, which relinquished their seats (decision 66/403). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Argentina,* Australia,** Bahamas,* Bangladesh,* Belarus,*** Brazil,*** Bulgaria,** Burkina Faso,*** Cameroon,** Canada,* Chile,* China,** Comoros,* Cuba,*** the Dominican Republic,*** Ecuador,** Egypt,* El Salvador,*** Ethiopia,*** Finland,** France,*** Gabon,** Germany,*** Ghana,* India,*** Indonesia,*** Iraq,* Ireland,*** Italy,* Japan,*** Latvia,** Lesotho,*** Libya,*** Malawi,** Mexico,** Mongolia,* Netherlands,* Nicaragua,** Nigeria,*** Pakistan,** Philippines,* Qatar,** Republic of Korea,** Russian Federation,** Rwanda,* Senegal,** Slovakia,* Spain,*** Switzerland,** Turkey,*** Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America* and Zambia.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Egypt, Ghana, Iraq, Italy, Mongolia, Netherlands, Philippines, Rwanda, Slovakia, Ukraine, United States of America and Zambia. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

[6] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 113 (b))

Letter dated 30 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Monaco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/66/495)

Letter dated 5 October 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/66/496)

Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.39
Decision	66/403

111. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly elected 17 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of 20 members (decisions 66/411 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 30 States:

Algeria,** Antigua and Barbuda,** Argentina,*** Belarus,*** Benin,** Brazil,*** Bulgaria,*** Cameroon,*** China,** Comoros,* Cuba,*** Eritrea,** France,* Guinea,*** Guinea-Bissau,*** Haiti,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Israel,* Italy,*** Japan,** Kazakhstan,*** Malaysia,*** Namibia,* Pakistan,*** Republic of Korea,** Republic of Moldova,*** Russian Federation,* Uruguay,*** Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)* and Zimbabwe.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly still needs to fill the four remaining seats on the Committee.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Comoros, France, Haiti, Israel, Namibia, Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.[7]

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 114 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General: election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/66/316/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)

Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.59 and 110
Decisions	66/411 A and B

(b) Election of thirty members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 1, as amended by paragraph 8 of resolution 3108 (XXVIII) and by paragraph 2 of resolution 57/20, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (see also item 79) consists of 60 States elected by the Assembly for a term of six years.

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 60 States:

Algeria,** Argentina,** Armenia,* Australia,** Austria,** Bahrain,* Belarus,** Benin,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Botswana,** Brazil,** Bulgaria,* Cameroon,* Canada,* Chile,* China,* Colombia,** Czech Republic,** Egypt,* El Salvador,* Fiji,** France,[4] Gabon,** Georgia,** Germany,* Greece,* Honduras,* India,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Israel,** Italy,** Japan,* Jordan,** Kenya,** Latvia,* Malaysia,* Malta,* Mauritius,** Mexico,* Morocco,* Namibia,* Nigeria,** Norway,* Pakistan,** Paraguay,** Philippines,** Poland,** Republic of Korea,* Russian Federation,* Senegal,* Singapore,* South Africa,* Spain,** Sri Lanka,* Thailand,** Turkey, ** Uganda,** Ukraine,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America** and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).**

* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the forty-sixth session of the Commission, in 2013.

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the forty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2016.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States:

[7] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

Armenia, Bahrain, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Japan, Latvia, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Under the terms of resolutions 2205 (XXI) and 57/20, in electing the members of the Commission, the General Assembly is to observe the following distribution of seats: (a) fourteen from African States; (b) fourteen from Asia-Pacific States; (c) eight from Eastern European States; (d) ten from Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) fourteen from Western European and other States. The Assembly is also to have due regard to the adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world, and of developed and developing countries.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 111 (c))

Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.35, 82 and 113
Decision	64/405

(c) Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, in 2005, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, in accordance with Articles 7, 22 and 29 of the Charter of the United Nations, to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body that would have a standing Organizational Committee, responsible for developing its own rules of procedure and working methods, and comprising:

(a) Seven members of the Security Council, including permanent members, selected according to rules and procedures decided by the Council;

(b) Seven members of the Economic and Social Council, elected from regional groups according to rules and procedures decided by the Council, giving due consideration to those countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery;

(c) Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund, that were not among those selected in (a) or (b) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(d) Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions that were not among those selected in (a), (b) or (c) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(e) Giving due consideration to representation from all regional groups in the overall composition of the Committee and to representation from countries that

had experienced post-conflict recovery, seven additional members would be elected according to rules and procedures decided by the General Assembly;

and decided that members of the Committee would serve for renewable terms of two years, as applicable, and that the arrangements set out in the resolution would be reviewed five years after its adoption (resolution 60/180).

At the resumed sixtieth session, in 2006, the following elections/selections took place, in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005):

(a) The Security Council selected China, Denmark, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and orthern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America as members of the Committee;

(b) The Economic and Social Council elected Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Poland and Sri Lanka as members;

(c) Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway were selected as the five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund;

(d) Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Nigeria and Pakistan were selected as the five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions.

At its resumed sixtieth session, in May 2006, the General Assembly, noting the following distribution of seats for 2006 among the five regional groups in the Organizational Committee that had resulted from elections and/or selections that had taken place so far: (a) five members from African States; (b) seven members from Asia-Pacific States; (c) two members from Eastern European States; (d) one member from Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) nine members from Western European and other States, decided that the seven seats for election by the Assembly for membership in the Committee for 2006 would be distributed among the five regional groups as follows: (a) two seats for African States; (b) one seat for Asia-Pacific States; (c) one seat for Eastern European States; (d) three seats for Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) no seats for Western European and other States; and also decided that the term of membership should be staggered, and that two members from different regional groups, to be drawn by lots in the first election, should serve for an initial period of one year; that each of the five regional groups should have no less than three seats in the overall composition of the Committee; that the elections to be held by the Assembly in 2006 would set no precedent for future elections and that the distribution of seats as set out above would be reviewed annually, on the basis of changes in the membership in other categories established in paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) (resolution 60/261).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided that, beginning with the election to be held during the sixty-third session, the term of office of the members of the Asse ably on the Organizational Committee should begin on 1 January instead of 23 June; and invited other bodies with members on the Organizational Committee that have not yet done so to adjust the term of office of their respective members so that the term of office of all members of the Organizational Committee can start on 1 January (resolution 63/145).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolutions 60/180 and 63/145, elected Croatia and El Salvador as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office, beginning on 1 January 2012, to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of the Czech Republic and Peru (decision 66/415).

Pursuant to paragraphs 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180, 24 States had already been elected and/or selected as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission: China, Colombia, France, Russian Federation, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America selected by the Security Council; Chile, Egypt, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Spain, Ukraine and Zambia elected by the Economic and Social Council; Canada, Japan, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden selected by and from among the top 10 providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund; and Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Nigeria and Pakistan selected by and from among the top 10 providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions.

As a result, the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission is composed of the following 31 Member States: Bangladesh,** Benin,** Brazil,** Canada,** Chile,** China,* Colombia,** Croatia,*** Egypt,** El Salvador,*** France,* India,** Indonesia,** Japan,** Nepal,** Netherlands,** Nigeria,** Norway,** Pakistan,** Republic of Korea,** Russian Federation,* Rwanda,** Spain,** Sweden,** Togo,** Tunisia,** Ukraine,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,* Uruguay** and Zambia.**

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* Permanent member of the Security Council.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats occupied by the following countries whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2012: Benin, Brazil, Indonesia, Tunisia and Uruguay.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 114 (d))

Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.83
Decision	66/415

(d) Election of eighteen members of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; decided also that the Council would consist of 47 Member States, which would be elected directly and individually by secret ballot by the majority of the members of the Assembly; that the membership would be based on equitable geographical distribution, and seats would be distributed as follows among regional groups:

(a) African States, 13; (b) Asia-Pacific States, 13; (c) Eastern European States, 6; (d) Latin American and Caribbean States, 8; and (e) Western European and other States, 7; and that the members of the Council would serve for a period of three years and would not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms; and decided further that the terms of membership would be staggered, and such decision would be taken for the first election by the drawing of lots, taking into consideration equitable geographical distribution (resolution 60/251).

At its resumed sixty-fifth session, on 20 May 2011, the General Assembly elected the following 15 members for a three-year term of office beginning on 19 June 2011: Austria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kuwait, Peru, Philippines and Romania to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, France, Gabon, Ghana, Japan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia (decision 65/415).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that from 2013, the Human Rights Council would start its yearly membership cycle on 1 January, and that, as a transitional measure, the period of office of members of the Human Rights Council ending in June 2012, June 2013 and June 2014 would exceptionally be extended until the end of the respective calendar year (resolution 65/281).

As of 19 June 2011, the Council is composed of the following members:

Angola,** Austria,*** Bangladesh,* Belgium,* Benin,*** Botswana,*** Burkina Faso,*** Cameroon,* Chile,*** China,* Congo,*** Costa Rica,*** Cuba,* Czech Republic,*** Djibouti,* Ecuador,** Guatemala,** Hungary,* India,*** Indonesia,*** Italy,*** Jordan,* Kuwait,*** Kyrgyzstan,* Libya,** Malaysia,** Maldives,** Mauritania,** Mauritius,* Mexico,* Nigeria,* Norway,* Peru,*** Philippines,*** Poland,** Qatar,** Republic of Moldova,** Romania,*** Russian Federation,* Saudi Arabia,* Senegal,* Spain,** Switzerland,** Thailand,** Uganda,** United States of America* and Uruguay.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the 18 seats occupied by the countries whose term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 112 (c))

Draft resolution	A/65/L.78
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.89 and 100
Resolution	65/281
Decision	65/415

112. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I) A), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Advisory Committee can be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the Advisory Committee (decision 66/405). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Bruno Nunes Brant (Brazil),*** Pavel Chernikov (Russian Federation),*** Jasminka Dinić (Croatia),* Collen V. Kelapile (Botswana),* Namgya C. Khampa (India),** Dietrich Lingenthal (Germany),*** Peter Maddens (Belgium),** Carlos Ruiz Massieu (Mexico),** Richard Moon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Stafford Oliver Neil (Jamaica),* Jean Christian Obame (Gabon),*** Akira Sugiyama (Japan),** Mohammad Mustafa Tal (Jordan),* David Traystman (United States of America),*** Nonye Udo (Nigeria)* and Zhang Wanhai (China).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Ms. Dinić, Mr. Kelapile, Mr. Neil, Mr. Tal and Ms. Udo.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/67/101).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 115 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/66/101 and Rev.1 and A/C.5/66/3
Summary record	A/C.5/66/SR.16
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/66/539
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.58
Decision	66/405

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I) A), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, of the expenses of the

Organization among Members (see also item 134, on the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee can be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee. In addition, as a result of the resignations of Shigeki Sumi (Japan), Hae-yun Park (Republic of Korea) and Lisa P. Spratt (United States of America), the Assembly appointed three members to fill the remainder of the terms of office of Mr. Sumi, Mr. Park and Ms. Spratt, beginning on the date of adoption of the decision by the Assembly (decisions 66/406 A to C). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland),* Joseph Acakpo-Satchivi (Benin),** Meshal al-Mansour (Kuwait),* Elmi Ahmed Duale (Somalia),* Gordon Eckersley (Australia),** Bernardo Greiver del Hoyo (Uruguay),** Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),* NneNne Iwuji-Eme (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),*** Nikolay Lozinskiy (Russian Federation),*** Susan M. McLurg (United States of America),* Juan Ndong Mbomio Mangue (Equatorial Guinea),** Pedro Luis Pedroso (Cuba),** Gönke Roscher (Germany),*** Thomas Schlesinger (Austria),** Henrique da Silveira Sardinha Pinto (Brazil),*** Kazuo Watanabe (Japan),* Sun Xudong (China)*** and Dae-jong Yoo (Republic of Korea).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abraszewski, Mr. al-Mansour, Mr. Duale, Mr. Humenny, Ms. McLurg and Mr. Watanabe.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/67/102).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 115 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/66/102 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.5/66/4
Summary records	A/C.5/66/SR.16, 28 and 34
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/66/540 and Add.1 and 2
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.58, 102 and 108
Decisions	66/406 A to C

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of four members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2012 and two members for a one-year term of

office beginning on 1 January 2012 (decision 66/407). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Masakazu Arikawa (Japan),*** Emilio J. Cárdenas (Argentina),* Madhav Dhar (India),*** Simon Jiang (China),** Achim Kassow (Germany),** Nemir A. Kirdar (Iraq),*** William J. McDonough (United States of America),** Linah K. Mohohlo (Botswana)* and Dominique Senequier (France).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of two persons to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Cárdenas and Ms. Mohohlo.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/67/103).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 115 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/66/103 and A/C.5/66/5
Summary record	A/C.5/66/SR.16
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/66/541
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.58
Decision	66/407

(d) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)) for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom 2, designated Chair and Vice-Chair, serve full-time.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2011 (decision 65/409).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed two members, as a result of the resignations of Gilberto Paranhos Velloso (Brazil) and Yevgeny Vladimirovich Afanasiev (Russian Federation), to fill the remainder of the terms of office of Mr. Paranhos Velloso and Mr. Afanasiev, beginning on the date of adoption of the decision by the Assembly and on 1 June 2012, respectively (decisions 66/421 A and B). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Kingston Papie Rhodes (Sierra Leone),*** Chair; Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany),** Vice-Chair; Marie-Françoise Bechtel (France),*** Daasebre Oti Boateng (Chana),*** Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria),* Shamsher M. Chowdhury (Bangladesh),* Minoru Endo (Japan),** Carleen Gardner (Jamaica),*** Sergei V. Garmonin (Russian Federation),* Luis Mariano Hermosillo (Mexico),** Lucretia

Myers (United States of America),** Gian Luigi Valenza (Italy),** Wang Xiaochu (China),* Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland)*** and El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bouayad-Agha, Mr. Chowdhury, Mr. Garmonin, Mr. Wang and Mr. Zahid.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/67/104).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 113 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/65/104 and Rev.1 and A/C.5/65/7 and Add.1
Summary record	A/C.5/65/SR.14
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/65/565
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.51
Decision	65/409

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 115 (l))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/66/694 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.5/66/SR.28 and 32
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/66/746 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.102 and 108
Decisions	66/421 A and B

(e) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), deals with the administration of pension matters insofar as they relate to the United Nations. It consists of four members and four alternate members elected by the Assembly, four members and two alternate members appointed by the Secretary-General and four members and two alternate members elected by the participants.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly appointed eight members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (decision 63/411).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed one member, as a result of the resignation of Andrei Vitalievitch Kovalenko (Russian Federation), to fill the remainder of the term of office of Mr. Kovalenko, beginning on the date of adoption

of the decision by the Assembly (decision 66/410). At present, the members and alternate members elected by the Assembly are the following:

Dmitry S. Chumakov (Russian Federation), Valeria María González Posse (Argentina), Gerhard Küntzle (Germany), Lovemore Mazemo (Zimbabwe), Muhammad A. Muhith (Bangladesh), Philip Richard Okanda Owade (Kenya), Thomas A. Repasch, Jr. (United States of America) and Jun Yamada (Japan).

Their terms of office will expire on 31 December 2012.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to elect four members and four alternate members of the Committee.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/67/105).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 105 (f))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/63/105 and A/C.5/63/8 and Corr.1
Summary record	A/C.5/63/SR.16
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/63/532
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.56
Decision	63/411

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 115 (k))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/66/531
Summary record	A/C.5/66/SR.16
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/66/544
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.58
Decision	66/410

(f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of five members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2012 (decision 66/414 A).

At the same session, the Assembly took note of the appointment by the President of the General Assembly of Uruguay as a member of the Committee on Conferences for a period beginning on 19 April 2012 and ending on 31 December 2013 (decision 66/414 B).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 19 States:[8]

Austria,** China,** Congo,*** Côte d'Ivoire,* Ethiopia,** France,*** Germany,* Japan,** Libya,** Namibia,*** Nigeria,* Panama,* Philippines,*** Republic of Moldova,* Russian Federation,*** Syrian Arab Republic,* United States of America,** Uruguay** and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Côte d'Ivoire, Germany, Nigeria, Panama, Republic of Moldova, Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, retiring members of the Committee are eligible for reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/67/107).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 115 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/66/107/Rev.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63, 83 and 106
Decisions	66/414 A and B

(g) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly established the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), combining in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (resolution 2029 (XX)). The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his or her appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly, for a term of four years.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Helen Clark as Administrator of UNDP for a four-year term of office beginning on 20 April 2009 and ending on 19 April 2013 (decision 63/419).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 105 (i))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/63/109
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.78
Decision	63/419

[8] Two vacancies remain to be filled, one from Asia-Pacific States and one from Latin American and Caribbean States, for members whose respective terms of office would begin on the date of appointment and would expire on 31 December 2014.

(h) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its nineteenth session, in 1964, the General Assembly established the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an organ of the Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). In accordance with section II, paragraph 27, of that resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and his or her appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of Supachai Panitchpakdi as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for a second four-year term of office beginning on 1 September 2009 and ending on 31 August 2013 (decision 63/424).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 105 (j))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/63/891
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.94
Decision	63/424

113. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

As at 15 June 2012, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 193, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, is available on the United Nations web page: www.un.org.

114. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and decided to convene as part of that Assembly a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days (resolution 53/202).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2).

The item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Algeria, Finland, Namibia, Poland, Singapore and Venezuela (A/55/235).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 57/144, 57/145, 58/3, 58/16, 58/291, 59/27, 59/57, 59/145, 59/291, 59/314, 60/265, 60/283, 61/16, 61/244 to 61/246, 62/214, 62/270, 62/277, 62/278, 63/23, 63/142, 63/235, 63/281, 64/299, 65/1, 65/7, 65/238, 65/277, 65/281 and 65/285 and decision 61/562).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly established, as a composite entity, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to it at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the part of the resolution entitled "Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women" (resolution 64/289).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted a Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS, which included a request to the Secretary-General to provide to the Assembly an annual report on progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the Declaration and, with support from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to report to it on progress in accordance with global reporting on the Millennium Development Goals at the 2013 review of the Goals and subsequent reviews (resolution 65/277, annex) (also relates to items 10 and 15).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the President of the Assembly on the review of the implementation of resolution 61/16, on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, and decided to review further the implementation of resolution 61/16 at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 65/285) (also relates to item 15).

Also at that session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, which included a request to the Secretary-General to report annually on progress in the implementation of the Goals until 2015 and to make recommendations in his annual reports, as appropriate, for further steps to advance the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (resolution 65/1) (also relates to item 15).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, which included a request to the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, and in consultations with Member States, United Nations funds and programmes and other relevant international organizations, to submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, for consideration by Member States, options for strengthening and facilitating multisectoral action for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases through effective partnership (resolution 66/2).

Documents:

(a) Progress report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women (resolution 64/289);

(b) Annual report of the Secretary-Ge… …ogress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (re… …n 65/1) (see also item 15);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on options for strengthening and facilitating multisectoral action for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases through effective partnership (resolution 66/2).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 114)

Report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive proposal for the composite entity for gender equality and the empowerment of women (A/64/588)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.56
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.104
Resolution	64/289

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda items 13 and 115)

Note by the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report and recommendations on the review of the implementation of resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic Social Council (A/65/866)

Draft resolutions	A/65/L.1, A/65/L.77 (also relates to item 10) and A/65/L.81
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.3-6, 8 and 9; 94 and 95 (also relates to item 10); and 105
Resolutions	65/1, 65/277 (also relates to item 10) and 65/285

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 117)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (A/66/83)

Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women (A/66/120)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals: options for sustained and inclusive growth and issues for advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (A/66/126)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.3-5, 7, 8, 10 and 72 (joint debate on agenda items 14, 117, 123 (a) and 124)
Resolution	66/2

115. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Saint Lucia (A/61/233).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate 25 March as the annual International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, beginning in 2008; and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNESCO, to establish a programme of educational outreach on the subject (resolution 62/122).

The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-third to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 63/5, 64/15 and 65/239).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the initiative of Member States to erect a permanent memorial at United Nations Headquarters in acknowledgement of the tragedy and in consideration of the legacy of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade; recalled the establishment of a trust fund for the permanent memorial, administered by the United Nations Office for Partnerships; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on continued action to implement the programme of educational outreach, including action by Member States; and requested the United Nations Office for Partnerships, through the Secretary-General, to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the status of the Trust Fund and, in particular, on contributions received and their utilization (resolution 66/114).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Programme of educational outreach (resolution 66/114);

(b) Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade: status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial (resolution 66/114).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 119)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Programme of educational outreach on the transatlantic slave trade and slavery (A/66/382)

Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade: status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial (A/66/162)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.25 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.83 and 103
Resolution	66/114
Decision	66/560

119. Strengthening of the United Nations system

(a) Strengthening of the United Nations system

At its resumed forty-ninth session, in September 1995, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization", the General Assembly decided to establish the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System and to include an item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/252).

The Working Group met during the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the General Assembly. The Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Working Group and decided that the Working Group had completed its work as mandated in resolution 49/252 (resolution 51/241).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-second to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 55/14, 55/285, 57/300, 58/269, 61/256, 61/257 and 65/94; and decisions 52/453, 53/452, 54/490, 56/455, 56/479, 60/565 and 64/503 B).

At its sixty-sixth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue holding regular consultations on the review of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict in order to maintain close collaboration with Member States, including through the Peacebuilding Commission within its mandate, and decided to consider developments on the review of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict during its sixty-seventh session, under the agenda item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" and other agenda items as appropriate (resolution 66/255).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 123 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict (A/66/311-S/2011/527)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.39 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.72 (joint debate on agenda items 14, 117, 123 (a) and 124) and 100
Resolution	66/255

(b) Central role of the United Nations system in global governance

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly recognized the need for inclusive, transparent and effective multilateral approaches to managing global challenges, and in that regard reaffirmed the central role of the United Nations in ongoing efforts to find common solutions to such challenges. The Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system", a new sub-item entitled "Central role of the United Nations system in global governance" (resolution 65/94).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, by the end of February 2013, an analytical report focusing on global economic governance and development, with further concrete recommendations to

be prepared in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, taking into account the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the follow up processes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, as appropriate (resolution 66/256).

At the same session, the General Assembly invited the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council to consider organizing, in a coordinated manner, informal thematic debates on global economic governance and development and also invited the United Nations system, international financial and trade institutions, civil society, academia, the private sector and other stakeholders to contribute to the deliberations as appropriate (resolution 66/256).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on global economic governance and development (resolution 66/256).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 123 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on global economic governance and development (A/66/506)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.38 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.100
Resolution	66/256

120. Multilingualism

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of 46 countries (A/50/147 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth session and at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-ninth, sixty-first and sixty-third sessions (resolutions 50/11, 52/23, 54/64, 56/262, 59/309, 61/266, and 63/306).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure equal treatment for all language services and effective multilingual communication among representatives of Member States, including through simultaneous distribution of documents in all official languages; requested the Department of Public Information to improve actions taken to achieve parity among the six official languages on the United Nations website; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a comprehensive report on the full implementation of its resolutions on multilingualism (resolution 65/311).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/311).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 121)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/488
Draft resolution	A/65/L.85 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.109
Resolution	65/311

121. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

(a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

The question of the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2011 (XX)).

At the twenty-first, twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth sessions, the question of cooperation between the two organizations continued to be considered by the General Assembly, but it was focused on specific areas (resolutions 2193 (XXI), 2505 (XXIV) and 2863 (XXVI).

At its twenty-seventh to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the question annually in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, now the African Union, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13, 46/20, 47/148, 48/25, 49/64, 50/158, 51/151, 52/20, 53/91, 54/94, 55/218, 56/48 and 57/48). Since the fifty-seventh session, this item has been considered biennially (resolutions 59/213, 61/296 and 63/310).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Office to the African Union in Addis Ababa and the launching of the United Nations-African Union Joint Task Force on Peace and Security; encouraged the deepening of collaboration between the United Nations and the African Union and the pursuit of joint initiatives for partnerships; called upon the Secretary-General and the Chair of the African Union Commission, working in collaboration, to review every two years the progress made in the cooperation between the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to include the results of the review in his next report and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/274).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/274).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations (A/65/382-S/2010/490)

Review of the ten-year capacity-building programme for the African Union (A/65/716-S/2011/54)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.68 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.83 and 86
Resolution	65/274

(b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 25 Member States (A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations and widening the scope of that cooperation (resolution 36/38).

The General Assembly considered this item annually at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/38, 37/8, 38/37, 39/47, 40/60 and 41/5) and biennially since its forty-third session (resolutions 43/1, 45/4, 47/6, 49/8, 51/11, 53/14, 55/4, 57/36, 59/3, 61/5 and 63/10).

By a circular letter dated 5 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization announced the decision to change its name from the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization in accordance with its resolution 40/ORG 3 of 24 June 2001.

At the sixty-fifth session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 62)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.93
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/285

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63 and 64

(c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

The question entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations" was included as an additional sub-item in the agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2002, at the request of Cambodia on behalf of the 10 members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (A/57/233).

The General Assembly considered this item biennially from its fifty-seventh to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 57/35, 59/5, 61/46 and 63/35).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force on 15 December 2008 of the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; continued to encourage both the United Nations and the Association to further strengthen and expand their areas of cooperation; welcomed the signing on 27 September 2007 of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Association and the United Nations on Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations cooperation; continued to encourage the United Nations and the Association to convene Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations summits regularly; recognized the value of partnership between the United Nations and the Association in providing timely and effective responses to global issues of mutual concern, in the context of partnership between the United Nations and regional organizations, and thus encouraged the United Nations and the Association to explore concrete measures for closer cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/235).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/235).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Draft resolution	A/65/L.55 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63, 64 and 72
Resolution	65/235

(d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

The Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization was granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, in 1999 (resolution 54/5). The Assembly considered this item biennially from its fifty-fifth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 55/211, 57/34, 59/259, 61/4 and 63/11).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to strengthen dialogue with the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization with a view to promoting cooperation and coordination between the two secretariats; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/128).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/128).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Draft resolution	A/65/L.35 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63 and 64
Resolution	65/128

(e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 12 Member States (A/49/238). Since then, the Assembly has considered the question biennially (resolutions 49/141, 51/16, 53/17, 55/17, 57/41, 59/138, 61/50 and 63/34).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in association with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, as well as the relevant regional organizations, to continue to assist in furthering the development and maintenance of peace and security within the Caribbean region; invited the Secretary-General to continue to promote and expand cooperation and coordination between the two organizations; urged the United Nations system to enhance its cooperation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community with a view to intensifying their consultations and programmes of cooperation with the Caribbean Community; welcomed the convening in 2011 of the sixth general meeting between representatives of the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions and of the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/242).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/242).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Draft resolution	A/65/L.54 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63, 64 and 73
Resolution	65/242

(f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization

This question was included in the agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2010, at the request of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (A/64/191).

The Collective Security Treaty Organization had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/50).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted the importance of strengthening dialogue, cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the Collective Security Treaty Organization, and to that end invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, utilizing the annual consultations between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of regional organizations; invited the specialized components of the United Nations system, such as the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, to cooperate and develop direct contacts with the Collective Security Treaty Organization for the joint implementation of programmes aimed at the attainment of their objectives; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/122).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/122).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (f))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Draft resolution	A/65/L.6
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.63 and 64
Resolution	65/122

(g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 2004, at the request of Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste (A/59/231).

The Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 54/10).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-ninth and sixty-first sessions (resolutions 59/21 and 61/223).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of reinforcing synergies between the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and United Nations specialized agencies and other entities and programmes and regional and subregional organizations that have a direct impact on Portuguese-speaking countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 65/139).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/139).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (g))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Draft resolution	A/65/L.23/Rev.2 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63, 64 and 68
Resolution	65/139

(h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe

On 15 December 1951, the Council of Europe and the Secretariat of the United Nations signed an Agreement and on 19 November 1971 updated it through the Arrangement on Cooperation and Liaison between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. The two organizations have continued to cooperate on the aforementioned Agreement and Arrangement.

The question entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Italy (A/55/19).

The General Assembly considered the question annually at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 55/3, 56/43, 57/156, 59/139, 61/13 and 63/14).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly encouraged further cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe; requested the Secretary-General and the Council of Europe to combine their efforts in seeking answers to global challenges, within their respective mandates; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on cooperation between the two organizations in implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/130).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/130).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (h))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Draft resolution	A/65/L.41 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63 and 64
Resolution	65/130

(i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Equatorial Guinea (A/55/233).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 55/22, 56/39, 57/40 and 59/310). At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in September 2001, the Assembly decided that the cooperation item should be biennialized, starting at the fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/285).

At the sixty-fifth session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 62)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.93
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/285

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (i))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63 and 64

(j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

The Economic Cooperation Organization was granted observer status in the General Assembly at the forty-eighth session, in 1993 (resolution 48/2). The Assembly considered the item annually at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions and biennially since its fifty-seventh session (resolutions 50/1, 51/21, 52/19, 53/15, 54/100, 55/42, 56/44, 57/38, 59/4, 61/12 and 63/144).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the efforts of the Economic Cooperation Organization to strengthen its relations with the United Nations system and invited various United Nations system organizations to join in the efforts towards realizing the goals and objectives of the Economic Cooperation Organization; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/129).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/129).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (j))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Draft resolution	A/65/L.40 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63 and 64
Resolution	65/129

(k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community

The issue was included in the agenda of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, in 2007, at the request of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (A/62/195). The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-second and sixty-third sessions (resolutions 62/79 and 63/15).

The Eurasian Economic Community had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, in 2003 (resolution 58/84).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly underlined the importance of further strengthening dialogue, cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the Eurasian Economic Community, and invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue conducting, to that end, regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Eurasian Economic Community; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/125).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/125).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (k))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Draft resolution	A/65/L.32
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63 and 64
Resolution	65/125

(l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The item entitled "Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation in the General Assembly" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of 21 Governments (A/33/242). The Agency was granted observer status in the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 33/18).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially from its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions and biennially, at odd-numbered sessions, as from its fifth-seventh session, pursuant to resolution 55/285 (resolutions 50/3, 52/2, 54/25, 56/45, 57/43, 59/22, 61/7 and 63/236).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the International Organization of la Francophonie would participate, in the capacity of observer, in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and its subsidiary organs, instead of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (decision 53/453).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the strengthened and fruitful cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie; invited the United Nations system organizations to collaborate with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie by identifying new synergies; invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the steps necessary, in consultation with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, to continue to promote cooperation between the two Organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/263).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/263).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (l))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Draft resolution	A/65/L.26/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63, 64 and 74
Resolution	65/263

(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered this item annually at its forty-second to forty-ninth sessions; biennially at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions; and biennially, at odd-numbered sessions, as from its fifty-seventh session, pursuant to resolution 55/285 (resolutions 42/12, 43/5, 44/4, 45/5, 46/12, 47/13, 48/22, 49/6, 50/14, 52/3, 54/8, 56/98, 57/39, 59/258 and 63/12).

At the sixty-fifth session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 62)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.93
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/285

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (n))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63 and 64

(n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196).

The General Assembly considered the item annually from its thirty-seventh to fifty-sixth sessions and biennially as from its fifty-seventh session (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82, 46/24, 47/12, 48/21, 49/14, 50/16, 51/20, 52/5, 53/8, 54/9, 55/10, 56/40, 57/46, 59/9, 61/14 and 63/17).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations; and requested the

Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/126).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/126).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (o))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Draft resolution	A/65/L.33
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63 and 64
Resolution	65/126

(o) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1997, at the request of the Netherlands (A/51/238). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take steps to conclude with the Director-General of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons an agreement between the United Nations and the organization to regulate the relationship between the two organizations, and to present the negotiated draft relationship agreement to the General Assembly for its approval (resolution 51/230).

At its fifty-fifth session, at the request of the Netherlands (A/55/234), the General Assembly decided to include this item in the agenda of that session (see A/55/PV.35). On 17 October 2000, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons signed the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (A/55/988, annex), which was approved by the General Assembly (resolution 55/283, annex). At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the Agreement (resolution 56/42).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially from its fifty-seventh to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 57/45, 59/7, 61/224 and 63/115).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the annual report for 2008 and the draft report for 2009 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons submitted by its Director-General (resolution 65/236).

At the sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the Secretary-General transmitted the annual report for 2009 and the draft report for 2010 (see A/66/171) (also relates to item 95 (t)).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report for 2010 and the draft report for 2011 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 65/236).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (p))

Report of the Secretary-General (A/65/382-S/2010/490)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report for 2008 and the draft report for 2009 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (A/65/97)

Draft resolution	**A/65/L.56 and Add.1**
Plenary meetings	**A/65/PV.63, 64 and 72**
Resolution	**65/236**

(p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The question entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Czechoslovakia (A/47/192). The Conference was granted observer status in the Assembly at the forty-eighth session (resolution 48/5). On 1 January 1995, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe became the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-ninth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 49/13, 50/87, 51/57, 52/20, 53/85, 54/117, 55/179, 56/216 and 57/298).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, at the request of Slovenia (A/59/908), decided to defer consideration of the sub-item and to include it as an item in the draft agenda of its sixtieth session (decision 59/567). Since the sixty-first session, the item has been discussed biennially as a sub-item under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", pursuant to resolution 55/285.

At the sixty-fifth session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 62)

Draft resolution	**A/55/L.93**
Plenary meeting	**A/55/PV.111**
Resolution	**55/285**

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (q))

Report of the Secretary-General	**A/65/382-S/2010/490**
Plenary meetings	**A/65/PV.63 and 64**

(q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of 12 Member States (A/42/191 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second and forty-third sessions, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 42/11, 43/4, 45/10, 47/11, 49/5, 51/4, 53/9, 55/15, 57/157 and 59/257).

At the sixty-fifth session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 62)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.93
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/285

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (r))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63 and 64

(r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/192).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-seventh, fifty-ninth, sixty-first and sixty-third sessions (resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9, 46/13, 47/18, 48/24, 49/15, 50/17, 51/18, 52/4, 53/16, 54/7, 55/9, 56/47, 57/42, 59/8, 61/49 and 63/114).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the efforts of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations in areas of common concern and to review and explore innovative ways and means of enhancing the mechanisms of such cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 65/140).

By a note verbale dated 12 July 2011, the Organization of the Islamic Conference announced the decision to change its name from the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in accordance with its resolution No. 4/38, adopted at the thirty-eighth session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/140).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (s))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Draft resolution	A/65/L.43 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63, 64 and 68
Resolution	65/140

(s) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, at the request of Kiribati (A/56/144, annex).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-ninth, sixty-first and sixty-third sessions (resolutions 56/41, 57/37, 59/20, 61/48 and 63/200).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the commitment by Pacific Islands Forum leaders and the Secretary-General to enhanced high-level dialogue between the members of the Pacific Islands Forum and the United Nations; invited the Secretary-General to consider ways to promote and expand cooperation and coordination with Pacific Islands Forum members and the Forum secretariat; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 65/316).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/316).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (t))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Draft resolution	A/65/L.90 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63, 64 and 118
Resolution	65/316

(t) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1999, at the request of Austria (A/54/191). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps to conclude with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization an agreement to regulate the relationship between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission, to be submitted to the Assembly for its approval (resolution 54/65).

On 26 May 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission signed the Agreement, which was approved by the General Assembly (resolution 54/280, annex).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to fifty-seventh, fifty-ninth, sixty-first and sixty-third sessions (resolutions 54/280, 56/49, 57/49, 59/6, 61/47, 63/13 and decision 55/408).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission covering the year 2009 (resolution 65/127).

At the sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the Secretary-General transmitted the report covering the year 2010 (see A/66/165) (also relates to item 101).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2011 (resolution 65/127).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (u))

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations (A/65/382-S/2010/490)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2009 (A/65/98)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.34 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63 and 64
Resolution	65/127

(u) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

This issue was included in the agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2009, at the request of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, in a letter dated 20 November 2008 (A/64/141).

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization was granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/48).

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 64/183).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the Joint Declaration on Cooperation between the Secretariats of the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which was signed on 5 April 2010 in Tashkent. The Assembly proposed that the Secretary-General continue to hold regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization; and that the specialized agencies, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system cooperate with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization with a view to jointly implementing programmes to achieve their goals, and in that regard recommended that the heads of such entities commence consultations with the Secretary-General; and requested that the Secretary-General submit to the Assembly

at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/124).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/124).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (v))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Draft resolution	A/65/L.29
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63 and 64
Resolution	65/124

(v) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Botswana, on behalf of the States members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (resolution 37/248). On 17 August 1992, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was transformed into the Southern African Development Community.

The Southern African Development Community was granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/49).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question of cooperation at its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, subsequently at its forty-second to fifty-fourth sessions on a biennial basis and at its fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-ninth and sixty-first sessions (resolutions 38/160, 39/215, 40/195, 42/181, 44/221, 46/160, 48/173, 50/118, 52/204, 54/227, 57/44, 59/140 and 61/51; and decision 56/443).

At the sixty-fifth session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 62)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.93
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/285

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (w))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/382-S/2010/490
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63 and 64

124. Global health and foreign policy

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly discussed the question of foreign policy and global health under the agenda item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields". The Assembly recognized the close relationship between foreign policy and global health and their interdependence; requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, and in consultation with Member States, to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a comprehensive report, with recommendations, on challenges, activities and initiatives related to foreign policy and global health, taking into account the outcome of the annual ministerial review held by the Economic and Social Council in 2009; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session an item entitled "Global health and foreign policy" (resolution 63/33).

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 64/108 and 65/95).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and with the participation of relevant programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant multilateral institutions, as appropriate, and in consultation with Member States, to give high priority to generating and collecting comparable and reliable data on the interlinkages between health and environment, and health and natural disasters, and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report that reflects on those interlinkages and contains recommendations for improving the management of health risks arising from environmental disasters (resolution 66/115).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on global health and foreign policy (resolution 66/115).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 126)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on global health and foreign policy (A/66/497)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.24 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.83
Resolution	66/115

165. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 39 of its report; requested the host country to consider removing the remaining travel restrictions imposed by it on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 66/108).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/67/26).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 166)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/66/26)

Summary record	A/C.6/66/SR.30
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/66/482
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.82
Resolution	66/108

166. Observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 2 May 2011 (A/66/141), the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the sixty-sixth session.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the Assembly to its sixty-seventh session (decision 66/527).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 167)

Letter dated 2 May 2011 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/66/141)

Summary records	A/C.6/66/SR.4, 16 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/66/483
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.82
Decision	66/527

167. Observer status for the International Conference of Asian Political Parties in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 10 August 2011 (A/66/198), the Permanent Representatives of Cambodia, Japan, Nepal, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the sixty-sixth session.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the International Conference of Asian Political Parties in the Assembly to its sixty-seventh session (decision 66/530).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 174)

Letter dated 10 August 2011 from the Permanent Representatives of Cambodia, Japan, Nepal, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/66/198)

Summary records	A/C.6/66/SR.8, 29 and 30
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/66/490
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.82
Decision	66/530